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Petersen's Fur Traders Lexicon



THE FUR TRADERS and FUR BEARING ANIMALS

By

MARCUS PETERSEN

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PETERSEN'S FUR TRADERS LEXICON

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Petersen's Fur Traders Lexicon

By

MARCUS PETERSEN

Author of

"The Fur Traders and Fur Bearing Animals"

"The Weasel Family"

"Seals, Their Products, Habits and Habitat,"

"What Is What In Furs," etc.

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PREFATORY



THIS LEXICON contains many of the local and trade designations as well as the proper English and some of the Foreign names of the animals mentioned, and gives the habitat and range of each species.

A number of the animals named are not fur producers, and are only referred to here because of their scientific interest, their relationship to some fur-bearing animal, or the commercial value of the wool, horns and leather obtained from them.

No attempt has been made to estimate the annual production of the species whose skins are only used by the furriers in limited quantities, but carefully prepared figures are given to convey an approximate idea of the number of skins marketed each year of the more important animals.

In the pages following the lexicon will be found comprehensive information regarding the protection and propagation of fur bearing animals, the dressing, dyeing and improving of skins, the relative durability of various furs, and a comparison of the present prices with those ruling at other times.

AARD WOLF. A member of the Hyaena Family, that is sometimes improperly called the Hyaena by furriers. The annual catch is about 5000.

AFFE. German for all monkeys.

AFGHAN FISHER. The Indian Marten.

AGNEAU. French for Lamb.

AGNALLI. Spanish for Lamb.

AGOUARA. The Crab Eating Raccoon.

AGOUTI. A small South American animal that is often called a rabbit, but it is more like the prairie dog in its nature and habits, and the character of its short bristly hair covering.

AI. (See Sloth).

ALASKA MARTEN. (See Sables).

ALASKA SABLE. A trade name for Skunk.

ALASKA Seal. (See Seals).

ALCE. Spanish for Moose.

ALMIZCLERA. Spanish for Muskrat.

ALPACA. This member of the Camel Family is still found in its native state in the Andes Mountains, but it has been domesticated in some parts of Chili and Peru. Like the Llama, to which it is closely allied, this animal is chiefly valued commercially for its wool.

AMERICAN LEOPARD. (See Ocelot).

AMERICAN LION. (See Puma)

AMERICAN LYNX. (See Canada Lynx).

AMERICAN PANTHER. (Applied to both Puma and Jaguar).

AMERICAN POTTO. (See Kinkajou).

AMERICAN TIGER. (See Puma).

AMERICAN WILDCAT. (See Cat Lynx).

ANGORA OR SYRIAN GOAT. This is one of the oldest known representatives of the Goat Family. It has long, silky, white hair, and is larger than any of the common goats. The present annual production is about 5000 skins.

ANTA. Spanish for Elk.

ANTELOPE. This animal is confined to Asia and Africa, with the exception of two species—the North American Prong Horn, and the European Chamois.

APEREA. A Brazilian Hare or Rabbit.

- APES.** The Man-Like Monkeys. (See Chimpanzee, Gibbon, Gorilla, and Orang-Outang).
- ARABI.** Name given by the Tartars to any sheep producing valuable fur-bearing lambs.
- ARDILLA.** Spanish for Squirrel.
- ARGALI.** A Wild Sheep of Mongolia, that is credited with being the original stock of many species of domestic sheep.
- ARMINO.** Spanish for Stoat or Ermine.
- ASSE.** (See Fox-Egyptian.)
- ASTRAKAN.** French for Persian Lamb.
- ASTRACHAN.** (See Lamb-Astrachan).
- ASTRACHAIN.** Spanish for Astrachan.
- ASTRACHAIN DE PERSIA.** Spanish for Persian Lamb.
- AUROCHS.** A species of European Ox now extinct. It is said to have been the progenitor of some of the existing species of domestic cattle.
- AUSTRALIAN BADGER.** (See Wombat).
- AUSTRALIAN BEAR.** (See Kaola.)
- AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM.** (See Phalanger-Vulpine.)
- AUSTRALIAN RABBIT.** The progeny of the Rabbits introduced into the colony many years ago from England. They have multiplied so rapidly that they have become a pest, and millions upon millions are killed annually for their skins, which have become an important article of commerce. (See Rabbits).
- AUSTRALIAN NATIVE CATS.** (See Dasyure.)
- AXIS.** A beautiful, white spotted East Indian Deer.
- AYE AYE.** A small, squirrel-like, arboreal ally of the Lemurs. It is confined to Madagascar, where the natives regard it with superstitious fear.
- AZARA'S ACHUCHI.** (See Agouti.)
- AZARA'S DOG.** (See Fox-Pampas.)
- BABOON.** The Dog-faced Monkey which is the connecting link between the apes and the true monkeys.
- BABOUINE.** French for Baboon.
- BACKENHORNCHEN.** German for Gopher.
- BADGER.** This animal was formerly placed with the bears, but is now generally conceded to belong to the Weasel Family. The most abundant species is the Common Badger of Europe, but the best skins for fur

purposes are those of the **American Badger** of the prairie lands of the United States and Canada, called **Mishtumisk** by the Indians. The Japanese Badger, called **Mami** by the natives, is also used by the furriers, but the skins of the European and Asiatic Badgers are principally bought by the brush makers. About 30,000 of the badger skins used annually, come from North America; 100,000, from Europe; and 30,000, from Asia. The **Ferret Badgers** of India and Africa, the **Sand Badger** of Asia, the **Honey Badger or Ratel**, and the **Malayan Badger or Teladu** are all of interest to scientists, but have little commercial value.

BADGER SKUNK. The large striped skunk of South America. Called **Conepati** by the Mexicans.

BAGDAD OTTER. German for Asiatic Otter.

BALTIC SEAL. Nutria, plucked and dyed seal brown.

BANDICOOT OR PAREMELES. An Australian pouched mammal whose skins are called "**Dalgelty**" by the furriers. Some claim it is a small species of Kangaroo.

BAN KAOS. Chinese Moufflon skins. (See Goats).

BÄR. German for Bear.

BÄRENBEUTLER. German for Kaola.

BASARIUS. French for Bassarisk.

BASSARISK. The range of this representative of the Raccoon Family extends from Oregon, through California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and other south western states into Mexico, where it is known as the **Cacomistle**. In California it is called the **Mountain Cat**, in Texas the **Cat Squirrel**, in Arkansas the **Raccoon Fox**. By the Germans it is known as the **Katzenfrett**, and in France it is called **Basarius**. It is sometimes spoken of as the **Ring tail** because of the alternate black and white rings on the bushy tail. The dense soft body fur is light brown in its natural state, but when dyed it makes a fine substitute for mink. The annual production of **Basarius Mink** is about 30,000 skins.

BASTARD CHINCHILLA. (See Chinchilla).

BAUMMARDER. German for Pine Marten.

BAY LYNX. Canadian Cat Lynx.

BEAR. Because of certain structural peculiarities scientists have placed the bears in a separate family with a comparatively small number of species. The annual

production of the different varieties is estimated to be as follows: **Black Bears**, North America 20,000 Asia 1,000; **Brown Bears**, Asia 7,000, Europe 2,000; **Cinnamon Bears**, North America 2,000; **Grizzly Bears**, North America 1200; **Polar or White Bears**, Europe and Asia 600, North America 400. The Grizzly is the largest, fiercest and strongest representative of the Bear Family, and the **Black Sun Bear**, of the Malayan Peninsular, is the smallest. The **Syrian Bear** of Asia Minor is the largest variety of Brown Bear. The **Sloth Bear** of India, and the **Spectacled Bear** of South America, while of no commercial value, are striking examples of some of the strange species to be found among the bears.

BEAR MOUSE. (See Marmot).

BEAVER. This is the most interesting of all fur bearing animals. At one time the beaver skin was the standard of value among fur traders, and there were millions of these animals to be found where there are thousands today. They still exist in considerable numbers on the North American continent, and are also occasionally seen along the banks of the Rhone, Weser, Danube, and other rivers in Europe and Asia. The present annual production is probably about 80,000 skins from North America, and 1,000 from Asia. The few skins received from Europe are hardly worth mentioning. The most valuable skins are the dark reddish brown specimens, from the York Fort and Moose river districts in the Hudson's Bay country. Fine dark heavy furred skins are also received from Labrador, Nova Scotia, and other parts of Canada as well as from the north eastern section of the United States. The Rocky Mountain skins are poorly furred and are light in color.

BEAVER RAT. The **Golden Belly Rat** of Australia.

BEDLAMITE. Two-year-old Greenland Seal.

BELETTE. French for Weasel.

BELGIAN CONY. (See Cony.)

BELLICHMAUS. German for Golden Rat.

BERBE. A French name for Genet Furs.

BEUTELBÄR. German for Wombat.

BEUTELDACHS. German for Bandicoot.

BEUTELMARDER. German for Australian Native Cats.

BEUTELRATTE. German for Kangaroo Rat.

BEUTELWOLF. German for Tasmanian Wolf.

BIBER. German for Beaver.

BILCH. German for Dormouse.

BINTURONG. An aboreal civet-like carnivore of Central Asia. It has a prehensile tail, tufted ears and long coarse fur.

BISAM. German for Muskrat.

BISAMSTIER. German for Musk Ox.

BISON. There is a marked difference in the appearance of the European species of this branch of the Ox Family, and the **American Bison**, which is improperly called "**Buffalo**"; a name that belongs to an entirely different animal found only in Asia and Africa. All that is left to represent the 5,000,000 American Bisons that roamed the western plains in 1870, are a few small captive herds in various parts of the United States and Canada. The **European Bison** too has been virtually exterminated, only seven hundred running wild on the northern slope of the Caucasian mountains, and an equal number under the protection of Russian game wardens in the forests of Bielowitza, remain of the vast herds that formerly ranged over a large part of the continent of Europe. A "**Buffalo**" skin that could have been bought for seven dollars in 1870 would bring a thousand dollars or more if it were offered for sale today.

BISONTI. Spanish for Bison.

BITCH. Female of any species of Canine Family.

BLACK MARTEN. A name at one time given to the Skunk.

BLAIREAU. French for Badger.

BOAR. Wild Hog.

BOBAC. (See Marmot.)

BOB CAT. A western name for American Cat Lynx.

BOOMER. The Giant Kangaroo.

BOUC. French for Deer.

BOUEF. French for Ox.

BOUGUETIN. French for Ibex.

BREITSCHWANZ. A name given by the Leipzig dealers to the skins of the still born Bokhara, or Persian Lambs.

BROADTAIL. A flat variety of Persian or Bokhara Lamb Skins.

EROCK. An old English name for the European Badger.

BROOK MINK. A trade name for natural Muskrat Furs.

BROWN MARTEN. (Hudson's Bay Sable.)

- BRUMBIE.** Australian Bush Pony.
- BUCK.** Male Fallow Deer.
- BUEY.** Spanish for Ox.
- BUEY MOSCHIATI.** Spanish for Musk Ox.
- BUFFALO.** A Wild Ox found only in Asia and Africa.
The American Bison is improperly called Buffalo.
- BÜFEL.** German for Bison.
- BURUN DUCHY.** Trade name for the **Siberian Chipmunk**. This species can be distinguished from the Common Chipmunk of North America, by the four light colored and five black stripes on its back. The American variety has one black stripe running down the center of the back and a white stripe edged with black on each side.
- BUSH CATS.** A name sometimes given to the Bassarik and Chinese Civet, but which is used in a general way to designate various species of Asiatic, Australian and African cats whose habitat is in the bush country.
- CAAMA.** (See Fox-Egyptian.)
- CABRA.** Spanish for Goat.
- CACOMISTLE.** Mexican name for Bassarisk.
- CAIRE-BOEUF.** French-Canadian for Cariboo.
- CALABAR.** An old trade name for the Squirrel, and the fur of another small grey animal formerly found in Calabria.
- CALF.** Young of either sex of any Bovine species.
- CALLITRIX.** The Green Monkey of St. Iago.
- CAMEL.** The Camel seems to be only animal that has gone through the centuries without any change in form or habits. Camels have rightly been called the "ships of the desert," for many parts of the Orient would be uninhabitable without the single-humped **Arabian Dromedary**, and the **Bacterian Camel** with its two humps, to convey passengers and supplies across the barren wastes and burning sands of the desert country.
- CAMELLO.** Spanish for Camel.
- CAMELOPARD.** The Giraffe.
- CANADA LYNX.** An American True Lynx.
- CANI.** Spanish for Dog.
- CAPE LAMB.** African Slink Lamb.
- CAPE SKUNK.** (See Zorilla.)
- CAPRE.** Spanish for Goat.

CARACAL. A Red Lynx found in Persia. It is said to have been the True Lynx of the ancients, and the species from which the saying "lynx-eyed" originated.

CARACUL. French for flat Astrachan.

CARACULI. Spanish for flat Astrachan.

CARIBOO. This animal is also known as the North American Reindeer. The name Cariboo is a contraction or corruption of "Caire-boeuf," or square ox, the name given to this animal by the French Canadians in the higher latitudes of North America.

CARNERO. Spanish for Sheep.

CASTOR. French and Spanish for Beaver.

CATAMOUNTAIN. (See Ocelot.)

CATAMOUNT. (See Puma.)

CAT BEAR. (See Panda.)

CAT COMMON. Nova Scotia Cat Lynx.

CAT LYNX. This animal shows considerable variation in size, color and pelage, in the different localities of its habitat; but it can always be distinguished from the True Lynx by its inferior size, shorter fur and bushy tail, although the Cat Common of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Bay Lynx, and a few other varieties of this species, almost equal the True Lynx in size and beauty of fur.

CAT SQUIRREL. Texas name for Bassarisk.

CATS. The different strongly individualized species of the Cat Family are listed separately as Caracal, Chause, Jaguar, Jaguarondi, Leopard, Lion, Lynx, Ocelot, Ounce, Puma, Serval and Tiger. This heading is used to designate certain type species or groups of the family, variously known, because of peculiarities of disposition and coloration, and differences in their habits and the location of their habitats, as Bush Cats, Desert Cats, Domestic Cats, House Cats, Leopard Cats, Pampas Cats, Panther Cats, Tiger Cats and Wild Cats. The most important of these commercially, because of their numerical strength, are the Domestic Cats, which are graded by skin dealers both according to color and locality. Luxurious living has destroyed the value as fur producers of the House Cats, as the indoor varieties of the domesticated cats are called; but scientists claim that if these household pets were turned loose to shift for themselves in the open, they would soon revert back to the native state of their respective ancestors. In

grading Domestic Cats according to color, the black skins, sometimes called genet by the furriers, come first; those of the Grey Cyper, or Tabby Cat, come next; and the different colored or mottled skins come last. The best black skins come from Holland, but those from Holstein, Denmark, Switzerland and Bavaria, almost equal them in quality. The black skins from other parts of Europe are not nearly as fine. China supplies a fair grade of Red Cyper and other colored cat skins, but the Yellow Cyper skins received from Australia are of a very poor grade. North American cat skins are generally large but of inferior quality. The English skins are small but good. The brown Siberian Cat has a fine, silky fur; and the reddish-grey African Caffre Cat, with its brown spots and transverse stripes, is an attractive animal. The Egyptian Cat is said by some to be the ancestor of a number of species of Domestic Cats, but the European Wild Cat, a much larger, stronger and more ferocious animal, is the progenitor of most of the different breeds of domestic and wild cats found in different parts of the globe today. Among the species of domestic cats that have no commercial value as fur-producers, but are of interest because of their striking appearance or peculiar characteristics, are the silky-haired White Angora Cat, the tail-less Manx Cat, the stump-tailed Malayan Cat, the small grey Molinas Cat of Africa, the Knotted-Tail Cat found on the island of Kurshim, Japan; and the African Mombas Cat, with its coat of stiff hairs instead of fur. 200,000, of the Domestic Cat skins used annually by the furriers, come from Holland; 170,000, from Germany; 300,000, from Russia; 150,000 from the rest of Europe; 150,000, from China and Japan; and 80,000 from America. The most beautifully marked wild varieties are the Tiger Cats of Asia and Africa; and the Leopard Cats found in South America, Central America, Mexico, and in the United States south of the Rio Grande River. In Argentina, all the different varieties of these Ocelot-like creatures are called "gatos-monteses," and in Brazil they are known as "Jaguar-tiriga." The annual production of Leopard Cat skins is about 10,000; and of Tiger Cats, something like 15,000. The straw-colored, transverse-striped cats of the South American pampas, are known as Pampas Cats; just as some of the Asiatic and African wild cats are called Bush Cats, Desert Cats, and Steppe Cats, because of the location of their habitats.

CAVY. A genus of quadrupeds holding a middle place between the rat and hare families. The name is sometimes applied to the Agouti.

CAYOPOLIN. An Opossum-like animal of Australia, somewhat larger than the Marmose, from which it also differs in color.

CEBELLINA. Spanish for Sable.

CEPHUS. (See Mona.)

CERVI. Spanish for Deer.

CHAMOIS. This member of the Antelope family makes its home in the Pyrenees and Swiss Alps, the Caucasian Mountains, and other mountain ranges of Southern Europe. It is valued commercially for its leather.

CHARCAL. Spanish for Jackal.

CHAT-CERVIER. French for Canada Cat Lynx.

CHAT COMUN. French for Domestic Cat.

CHAT SAUVAGE. French for Wild Cat.

CHAUSE. This animal, known also as the **Jungle Cat** and the **Swamp Lynx**, is the connecting link which prevents the Lynxes from being classed in a separate family. It is the smallest and fiercest representative of the Lynx group of the Cat family and is found only in India and Africa.

CHE-KIANGS. Chinese Mouflon skins.

CHE HWAS TSE. The Kid of the Chinese Goat.

CHEVRE. French for Deer.

CHEVROTIN. This animal, known in India as the Guinea Deer, is the smallest and most beautiful of all cloven-footed quadrupeds.

CHICKAREE. The North American Red Squirrel.

CHIEN. French for Dog.

CHINESE BADGER. (See Raccoon Dog.)

CHINESE DOG. (See Dog.)

CHINESE GOAT. (See Goats.)

CHINESE LYNX. Trade name for Chinese Goat Furs.

CHINESE MARTENS. (See Martens.)

CHINESE MINK. The Shantung and other Yellow Chinese Weasels. (See Minks.)

CHINESE MOUFLON. (See Mouflon.)

CHINESE RACCOON. (See Panda.)

CHINESE SABLE. (See Sables.)

CHINESE SHEEP. (See Lamb-China.)

CHINESE STONE MARTEN. (See Pahmi.)

CHINESE WEASEL. (See Chinese Mink.)

CHINESE WOLF. Trade name for Chinese Dog Furs.

CHINOLA. A fine imitation of Chinchilla, produced by shearing and blending squirrel skins.

CHIMPANZEE. The species of Ape approximating the nearest to man in intelligence and susceptibility to training. Its home is in West Africa, and the height of the full-grown male is about four feet.

CHINCHILLA This animal resembles the rabbit in its habits and the peculiar shape of its large head, but because of certain other peculiarities it is considered by scientists as belonging to a separate family of the Rodentia. The habitat of the type species is restricted to Argentina, Bolivia, Chili and Peru. The finest representatives of this species, known as **Real Arica Chinchillas**, are found on the plateaus of the Andes Mountains in northern Chili and southern Peru. The Real Chinchillas in Bolivia, and other parts of Chili and Peru, are smaller and not quite as fine furred as those in the Tacna and Arica districts. The so called Bastard Chinchillas, of the La Plata valley in Chili and Argentina, are much smaller animals than any of the varieties of Real Chinchillas, and their dense, soft, silky, bluish grey fur is much shorter. The Chinchillona is a much larger animal than the largest of the Real Chinchillas, but its long scraggly fur is coarser, and has a yellowish tinge instead of the beautiful clear blue grey color that is characteristic of the type species of the Chinchilla family. The Viscacha is more than twice the size of the Chinchillona, and bears the same relation to the Chinchilla family that the marmot does to the squirrels. Its fur is of little value and the skins are seldom seen in the fur markets of the world. The supply of Chinchillas is very limited at present, and the prices asked for the different varieties are almost prohibitive.

CHINCHILLONA. (See Chinchilla.)

CHIOTTONI. Spanish for Wolverine.

CHIPMUNK. The **Rock Squirrel**, which is the connecting link between the True or Tree Squirrels and the Ground Squirrels or spermophiles. The **Siberian Chipmunk** has

been described under its trade name "**Burun Duchy**," but like the American species, of which the **Common Chipmunk** is the best known variety, it is of little importance as a fur producer, although at present it is meeting with some favor.

CHITAH or CHEETAH. The Hunting Leopard.

CHITWAH or WAH. (See Panda.)

CHOROK. (See Kolinsky.)

CHOW CHINGS. Finest Thibet Lamb skins.

CHOW WONK. The Chow Dog of China.

CITELO. Spanish for Suslik.

CIVET. Several species of this animal are valued commercially for the musky substance obtained from them, which perfumers use as the base for their floral extracts. Some varieties commonly called Bush Cats, are found in China and on the west coast of Africa. It is these skins that are used by the furriers.

CIVET CAT. It is hard to understand why this name should be given to the **Lesser Skunk**, a North American animal belonging to the Weasel family and properly classed by scientists as the **Little Striped Skunk**.

COATI or COATIMUNDI. The Spanish call all Raccoons Coati, but this name properly belongs only to a peculiar representative of the Raccoon family that has a uniform colored body and ringed tail. There are two distinct species of this animal, the **Red or Brazilian Coati** whose habitat extends through the greater part of South America, and the **Brown Mexican Coati** that is found on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the warmer parts of Mexico. The Germans call the Coati, Nasenbär or Nose Bear because of the length of its nose. Its skins are just beginning to find their way into the fur markets of the world.

COAITI. A variety of Sapajou Monkey.

COLOBUS. The African Black Monkey of Commerce.

COLLSKI. Spanish for Kolinski.

COLT. Young Horse of either sex.

COMEDREGA. Spanish for Weasel.

COMMON LYNX. The European True Lynx.

COMMON SQUIRREL. The European Grey Squirrel.

CONEPATI. South American Skunk.

CONY. The original of all wild and domestic rabbits existing in the world today is the **European Rabbit** or **Cony**, which is the greatest fur producer of the Hare family. As tame rabbits are larger in size, finer furred and have heavier pelts than the wild varieties, the propagation of the Cony in warrens and hutches is an important industry in France, Belgium, and some parts of Germany. The finer white and silver-grey skins of these animals are worked up by the furriers in their natural state, but many millions are either dyed in the hair, or converted into **Near Seals**, **Molines**, and **Electric Conies**, by having the top hair removed before they are dyed the desired color. Near Seals, are assorted by the French dyers according to size, as X, XX and XXX; and bundled in dozens, and sold in "sets" of four dozen each made up of one dozen X, two dozen XX and one dozen XXX skins. Before being assorted to size, the skins are graded for quality, as "firsts," "seconds" and "thirds." An original case contains twenty-five sets, or one hundred dozen skins. The Belgian Near Seals are not as fine quality, grade for grade, as the French; and the size assortment is, XX, XXX and XXXX. In normal times, the annual production is about as follows: France, 30,000,000 skins; Belgium, 20,000,000; Germany, 500,000; and Russia, 1,000,000. The skins of the Australian Rabbit are called **Kit Conies** in their natural state, and **Mole**, **Nutria**, **Beaver**, and **Seal Conies** or **Sealines** when they have been dyed.

CONIGLI or **CONEJO.** Spanish for Cony or Rabbit.

COQUELLIN. The Brazilian Squirrel.

CORDERO. Spanish for Lamb.

COTTONTAIL. The little American Hare or Grey Rabbit, which approximates the closest to the European Rabbit.

COUGAR. (See Puma.)

COW. Grown female of any species of Bovine family.

COYOTE. (See Prairie Wolf.)

COYPU. Spanish for Nutria.

CRICETUS. (See Hamster.)

CRIMMER or **KRIMMER**. (See Lamb-Crimea.)

CUB. Young of certain quadrupeds like bear, fox or dog.

CUMARAN. A South American Pony.

CYPER CAT. The Tabby Cat.

DACHS. German for Badger.

DALGELTY. Trade name for Bandicoot skins.

DAIM. French for Deer.

DAM. Female parent animal of certain quadrupeds.

DANADA. The Pin Head Persian.

DASYURE. This animal, though often called the **Native Cat**, and the **Australian Spotted Cat**, by the natives of its habitat, is not a cat, but the type species of a separate family of the Carnivores, that in Australia take the place of the cats, mustelines and civets. The *Dasyuridae* family is rich in genera and species, ranging from the mouse-like insect eaters to the fierce carnivorous Tasmanian Wolf and Devil. The *Dasyure*, which seems to be the only member of the family of any importance as a fur producer, is a civet-like animal, about the size of a cat, with clearly defined white spots showing upon the brownish-yellow ground color of the rich dense fur. The present annual production is small, but the demand for this fur is increasing.

DEER. There are many species of Deer in different parts of the world, but strictly speaking none of them are fur bearing animals. They are of commercial importance only because of the food with which they supply mankind, and the value of their horns and hides.

DEER TIGER. (See Puma).

DESERT CAT. (See Cats.)

DESMAN. This member of the Rat Family, which is also known as the **Russian Muskrat** is sometimes called the Musk Shrew, although it approaches nearer to the mole in appearance than it does to either the Muskrat or the Shrews. It has a soft, short, dense underfur, which is purplish brown on top, and white on the belly. The skins are used to some extent for glove tops, and other trimming purposes. The type species is confined to Asia and south eastern Europe, but another variety, called *Pilori*, is found in the West Indies.

DIANA MONKEY. The Grey Monkey of West Africa.

DINGO. An Australian Wild Dog.

DOE. Matured female of the Fallow Deer.

DOGS. There is no trace of the dog in a primitive state, and it is hard to determine if it is descended from the wolf or the jackal. In fact, most scientists claim that the dog is not descended from any one ancestor, but from various local wild species whose characteristic traits are reproduced in their respective progeny. The proper classification of Domestic Dogs is difficult; but Col. Hamilton Smith groups them into six divisions; placing the **Wolf Dogs**, like the Siberian, Eskimo, St. Bernard and Sheep Dog, in the first division; and the **Watch and Cattle Dogs**, like the German Boar Dog and Great Dane, in the second division. The Irish Hound, Lurcher, Egyptian Street Dog, and other **Greyhounds**, make up the third division. In the fourth division, with the **Hounds**, Col. Smith includes the Blood Hound, Fox Hound, Harrier, Beagle, Pointer, Setter, Spaniel, Cocker, Blenheim and Poodle. The fifth division is given over to the **Terriers** and other breeds of **Curs**; and in the sixth division are the **Mastiff, Bull, Pug**, and a few other equally prominent varieties. None of these domestic species, nor any of the wild dogs found in different parts of the world can be considered as fur producers. For fur-bearing dogs we have to look to the domesticated species from China, Russia and Siberia; and as nearly all the Russian and Siberian skins are consumed at home, Europe and America really depend upon China to supply the 200,000 dog skins they use annually. Of the Chinese skins the **Manchurian**, or "**Newchwang Dogskins**" are the best. Next in quality are the skins of the "**Chow Wonk**" or "**Chowdog**" of southern China, the finest of which, known as "**Hsinchee**" skins, are almost as fine furred as the Newchang dogskins, but a trifle smaller. The second grade of Chow Dogs are classed as "**Tientsin**" skins by the dealers, and a still poorer grade are known as "**Hankows.**" The **Mongolian Dog**, of the northwestern provinces of China, has a dense, soft, glossy, black fur, but up to the present time comparatively few skins of this variety have been exported; but the short haired skins of the **Common Chinese Dog**, known as the **Dorfkoter** by the Germans, have become an important factor commercially. The general color of the Chow Dog is a yellowish-red. The prevailing color of the Manchurian skins is black, but a considerable number of them are grey or yellow. They

are exported in the shape of one skin "dog mats," two skin "dog rugs" and four skin "dog robes."

DOMESTIC CATS. (See Cats).

DOOZBAR. One of the ancestors of the producers of the Persian Lamb.

DORMOUSE. The advance in the price of mole skins will create a demand for the fur of this animal which is abundant in all parts of Central Europe except Central Germany, where it is comparatively rare. Some species are also found in Asia and Africa. There are three varieties, the largest, about the size of the rat, being called Loir by the French; the medium sized variety, the size of a mole, is known as the Lerot; and the smallest, which is no larger than a mouse, is called Muscardin.

DOUC. A Monkey of Cochín, China, that is as large as a baboon, has a face like an ape, and resembles the American monkeys in that it has no callosities on its posteriors.

DUCK BILL. (See Platybus).

ECHIDINAE. An egg laying mammal of Australia. It is not a fur bearing animal, and is generally known as the Australian Porcupine.

ECURIAL. French for Squirrel.

ECURIAL DE TERRE. French for Chipmunk.

EDELMARDER. German for Baum Marten.

EISBÄR. German for Polar Bear.

ELAN. Spanish for Elk.

ELANTIER. German for Elk.

ELCH. German for Elk.

ELECTRIC SEAL. A variety of near seal.

ELEPHANT SEAL. Largest of all True Seals.

ELK. The Moose of the old world, found only in the far northern parts of Europe and Asia.

ENTELLUS. The Blue Monkey of the Himalayan Mountains. Highly valued for its fine silky coat.

ERDHORNCHEN. German for Spermophile.

ERDMARDER. A German name for Kolinsky.

ERDWOLF. German for Aard Wolf.

ERMALINE. White coney sheared to initiate Ermine.

ERMILLINI. Spanish for Ermine.

ERMINE. Seven hundred thousand of the Ermine skins sold annually come from Asia; four hundred thousand from North America; and ten thousand from Europe. The Ermine is also called the **Stoat** or **Greater Weasel** in some sections of its habitat. Like the Common Weasel, which in its winter dress is often sold as Ermine, its range spreads over a large portion of the globe. The finest varieties are found in Siberia, British America, and Alaska. The whitest skins come from Ishim in western Siberia, but the Babinsky skins are the largest and most valuable. The skins from the Tomsk district have extra fine full furred tails that are black half their length, while those from Lensk have only small black points on the tails. The Ermines from the neighborhood of Jakutsk, and Yeniscisk, are clear white, but smaller and shorter furred than the other varieties mentioned. In the higher latitudes of its habitat the Ermine is invariably white, but in warmer climates its color changes with the seasons.

EWE. Female of sheep kind.

EYRA. CAT. (See Jaguarondi).

FAON. Spanish for Calf.

FASCALOMI. Spanish for Wombat.

FEH. German for Squirrel.

FENNEC. (See Fox-Fenec.)

FERRET. This animal was originally restricted to Spain and Barbary, but now this type representative of the Weasel Family is being bred in all parts of the world for rabbit and rat catching purposes.

FEURMARDER. German for Kolinsky.

FIELD KANGAROOS. (See Wallaby).

FIFU. Chinese for Flying Squirrel.

FILLY. A young mare.

FISHER. This is the largest representative of the marten group of the Weasel Family. It is called **Pekan** by the French, **Virginischer Iltis** by the Germans, and in England is known as **Penant's Marten** and **Fisher Marten**. Its habitat is restricted to the American continent. The fur of the Fisher is as durable as it is handsome, and there is always a ready market for the ten thousand skins taken annually.

FITCH. (See Polecat).

FLORIDA MINK. Marmot skins dyed, and striped to imitate Mink.

FLYING SQUIRREL. There are eight or more species of this branch of the Squirrel Family in different parts of the North America, Asia, Africa, Japan and the Malayan Islands; but the skins used by the furriers are those of the Japanese variety, which are larger, and have longer fur than the others.

FOAL. The young of either sex of Equine animals.

FOAL LEOPARD. Pony skins dyed, and spotted to imitate the Leopard.

FOCA. Spanish for Seals.

FOCHE. French for Seals.

FOHLEN. German for Ponies.

FORESTER. The Giant Kangaroo.

FOSSA or **FOSSANE.** A commercially unimportant member of the Genet family whose habitat is restricted to the island of Madagascar.

FOUINE. Spanish for Stone Marten.

FOXES. There are more recognized varieties of the Fox than of any other fur-bearing animal, but they all belong to one or the other of the following eight distinct species: **Arctic** or **Blue**, **Black** or **Silver**, **Cross**, **Grey** or **Virginian**, **Kit**, **Pampas**, **Polar** or **White**, and **Red**. The most important local and color varieties of the several species, are listed separately here under the forty different names by which they are distinguished by the skin dealers.

FOX—AFGHAN. (See Corsac Fox).

FOX—AFRICAN. A variety of Red fox found in Morocco, Algiers and other parts of Northern Africa.

FOX—ALASKA. Largest and finest variety of North American Red Fox.

FOX—ARABIAN. African Kit Fox.

FOX—ARCTIC OR BLUE. A type species found in the lower Arctic regions, and as far south as Labrador and Alaska on the Western Hemisphere. North America produces 6,000 skins annually: Asia, 1,000; and Europe, 4,000.

FOX—BENGAL. A small Asiatic Red Fox found in India.

FOX—BLACK OR SILVER. Found only in high northern latitudes; the finest specimens coming from Alaska, Labrador, New Brunswick and the Hudson's Bay country. The annual production is 6,000 skins, from North America, and 1,000, from Asia. Only one skin in three hundred is full black, the rest being more or less silvered. Silver foxes are being successfully raised in captivity on Prince Edward Island, Canada; and in Maine and other sections of the United States. It is now claimed that the skins of ranch raised animals are superior to those of the wild foxes, owing to scientific feeding and the care that is taken in selecting animals for breeding. Fox breeding began on Prince Edwards Island in 1892. At the present time there are several thousand pairs of breeding animals on the island and the annual output is steadily increasing. The industry is extending to the United States, Norway, Japan and other countries.

FOX—BLUE-WHITE.—The White Fox in the lower latitudes of its range, where it changes its color with the seasons. Known also as the Isatis.

FOX—BRAZILIAN. The Pampas Fox of the Brazilian and Argentina plains or pampas.

FOX—CANCRIVOROUS. A crab-eating Fox, of the northern part of South America. It is fully as large as the common red fox, but has the yellowish grey color which is characteristic of all South American Foxes.

FOX—CAPE. A South African species about the size of the Corsac Fox, which it very much resembles.

FOX—COAST. A small grey Fox found on the Pacific coast of North and Central America, from California to Honduras and Costa Rica.

FOX—COMMON. This species, also known as the Land Fox, and called **Reinecke** by the Germans, is the type Red Fox of England and Central Europe. It is smaller, and not as full furred as the North American Red Foxes, and the color is paler.

FOX—CORSAC. The type Kit Fox of Asia; also known as the **Afghan, Hill, Stone and Steppe Fox.** The annual production is about 60,000.

FOX—CROSS. In Asia, this handsome Fox is found in Siberia, Kamchatka, Manchuria and Northern China; and in North America, its range extends as far south as Northern New York, South Dakota and California. The annual production is estimated at 5,000 skins, from Asia, and 15,000, from North America. The finest Cross Foxes come from Labrador.

FOX—EAST INDIA DESERT. This is very small animal, lighter in color and poorer in quality than the Corsac Fox.

FOX—EGYPTIAN. A small light colored fox of the Kit species, found in Egypt, Abyssinia and Northern Africa. This animal is known locally as the Asse or Caama.

FOX—FENEC. The African Desert Fox. It is the smallest of all foxes, and is often called the Kit Fox of Africa.

FOX—GREY. This is a type found only in the United States. Annual production 50,000.

FOX—HILL. (See Corsac Fox).

FOX—ITALIAN. A small brownish red variety of the European Land Fox.

FOX—JAP. (See Raccoon Dog.)

FOX—JAPANESE. A Red Fox which resembles the North American more than it does the European type of that species. It is confined to the island of Yesso.

FOX—KADIAC. This name properly belongs to the large, coarse haired Cross Foxes, of the Aleutian Islands; but the large, light colored Red Foxes from that district are also called Kadiac Foxes.

FOX—KAMCHATKA. The finest Asiatic Red Fox skins, which come from Kamchatka and the island of Sachalin, are both classed under this name. The annual production is about 2,000.

FOX—KARGAN. A small yellowish Grey Fox, found in Southwestern Siberia and on the steppes of Central Asia. The annual production is about 150,000, but most of the skins are used locally.

FOX—KASAN. A medium-sized dark Red Fox, found principally in the Russian Province from which it takes its name.

FOX—KIT. A small, soft furred Fox, of which the type species is found in North America. Different varieties of this animal are also seen in Asia, Africa and South America. The annual production in America, is 40,000, and in Asia, 60,000.

FOX—MANCHURIAN. A Chinese Red Fox of fine quality.

FOX—KITZENU. A peculiar Japanese Fox, with red ground fur and yellowish top hair. About 30,000 skins of this variety are marketed annually.

FOX—KORSAK. (German for Corsac Fox).

FOX—LABRADOR. A name given to the fine variety of Red Foxes from that part of Canada.

FOX—NORTHERN. The beautiful Red Foxes of Norway, and other far northern sections of Europe, are distinguished from the Common or Land Fox by this name.

FOX—PAMPAS. This animal, also known as **Azara's Dog**, and sometimes called the **Argentine Jackal**, is in reality a small distinctive variety of fox, resembling the Kit species more than it does the Red type. Its range extends from Brazil and the Argentine Republic to Cape Horn. It has a soft yellowish fur with black marks, and in the northern part of its habitat is known as the Brazilian Fox. The annual production is about 20,000.

FOX—PATAGONIA. This animal resembles the Pampas Fox, but is somewhat larger, and has softer, finer fur. The annual production is 20,000.

FOX—PODALISCHER. The Red Fox of Southern Russian, Galicia and the Ukraïner steppes.

FOX—POLAR OR WHITE. The habitat of this variety is principally in the North Polar regions, but the White Fox is found as far south as Labrador, where its range crosses that of the Blue Fox, and where it is known as the Blue-White Fox when its fur changes in the summer to a stone color. The White Foxes in this section are larger than the Blue Foxes found in the same locality, which would seem to disprove the claim of certain scientists, that the Blue Fox and the White Fox are color varieties of the same animal; especially as the habitats of the type species of the two are widely

separated, and the Blue Fox never changes color in any part of its habitat. The annual production of White Foxes is as follows: North America, 30,000; Asia, 25,000; and Europe, 10,000. Owing to the difference in the cost of the skins, many White Foxes are dyed to imitate the natural Blue Foxes.

FOX—PRAIRIE. A smaller animal than the North American Kit Fox, of which it is probably a variety. Its habitat, as its name indicates, is confined to the prairie lands of the United States.

FOX—RACCOON. (See Bassarisk).

FOX—RED. The most widely distributed and most useful representative of the Fox Family. The annual production is upwards of 1,500,000 skins, of which 200,000, come from North America; 60,000, from Siberia; 50,000, from Mongolia, China and Japan; 100,000, from Central Asia; 25,000, from Norway; 200,000, from Russia; 400,000, from Germany; 250,000, from the balance of Europe; and 50,000, from Australia. The so-called Australian Red Foxes, are the progeny of English Land Foxes introduced into Australia fifty years ago, but the present stock is so changed in color and structure, that no one would think from their appearance today, that the Australian Fox should be classed as belonging to the species from which it sprung. Most of the Red Fox skins are dyed black, blue, brown, battle-ship grey, Isabella, marten, sable, victory grey, taupe or Sitka color before being worked up by the furriers; and some skins are also "pointed" to imitate the natural silver fox. North American Red Foxes can always be distinguished from the old world species by the fur covering on the soles of their paws.

FOX—RUSSIAN. A North Russian variety, that is much finer in fur, and darker in color, than the common type species of European Red Fox.

FOX—SASKATCHEWAN. The British Columbia Kit Fox.

FOX—SIBERIAN. The fine large Red Foxes from Tobolsk, and other provinces of Central Siberia, are distinguished by this name.

FOX—SILVER. (See Fox—Black or Silver).

FOX—SITKA. This name should apply only to the large coarse-haired Silver Fox of the Aleutian Islands, but it is more often used to designate a certain shade of dyed Red Fox.

FOX—SWIFT. (See Velox.)

FOX—TURC. (French name for Kit Fox).

FOX—VELOX OR SWIFT. North American Kit Fox.

FOX—VIRGINIAN. (See Fox-Grey.)

FRENCH CONEY. (See Cony.)

FRENCH LEOPARD. Leopard dyed Cony.

FRENCH LYNX. Trade name for black dyed Hare.

FRENCH MOLE. (See Kittrass).

FRENCH SEAL. French dyed Near Seals.

FRENCH WOLF. Trade name for Russian Dog.

FRETT. German for Ferret.

FUCHS. German for Fox.

FUCHSKUSU. German for Opossum.

FURET. French for Ferret.

FUR SEAL. (See Seals-Fur).

GAMUZA. Spanish for Chamois.

GATO. Spanish for Cat.

GATO COMUN. Spanish for Domestic Cat.

GATO MONTEO. Spanish for Wild Cat.

GATOS MONTESES. Argentina name for Ocelot and Leopard Cats.

GAUFRE. French for Gopher.

GAUR. A wild Ox of India.

GAYAL. Domesticated Gaur.

GAZELLE. This antelope is the Spring-Bok of South Africa. The skins are used for leather.

GEMEINER KATZE. German for Common or Domestic Cat.

GEMSE. French for Chamois.

GENET OR GENETTE. There are several species of this branch of the Civet Family. The range of the commercially important, black or brown spotted, grey species, known as the **Common Genette**, extends through southern Europe, central Asia and northern Africa, but the less attractive **Blotched Gennette** is found only in Africa. Both of these species are about the size of a large cat, and have long bristly tails annotated with black or brown rings. The somewhat darker and larger **Pardine Genette** is seen only on the west Coast of Africa near the Equator. Furriers sometimes call the black domestic cats Genets, and speak of the Genettes as Bush Cats. In China the Genettes are known as Chinese Civets.

GEOMIS. Spanish for Gopher.

GIBBON. A man-like monkey found on the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and on the main land of the Malayan Peninsular. It is inferior in intelligence to the other apes and can be readily distinguished from them by the extreme length of its arms.

GINETA. Spanish for Genette.

GINSTERKATZE. German for Genette.

GLUTTON. The European species of Wolverine.

GNU. A quaint South African representative of the Antelope family. It has the head of a Bison, the horns of a Buffalo and the tail of a Horse. It has been broke to the plough by the natives of its habitat and is no longer hunted for its hide.

GOATS. With the exception of the Rocky Mountain Goat of North America, the Caucassian Tur, and the Spanish Capramontes, all the different races of true Wild Goats are confined to some of the mountainous regions of Africa and Asia, and none of them are worthy of consideration as fur producers. Some interest naturally attaches to the Himalayan Makor as the reputed ancestor of the Angora Goat; and the Pesang, to whom it is said a number of species of Domestic Goats owe their origin. The Cashmere, Thibet and a few other domesticated varieties are valued for their wool by cloth manufacturers, but the Chinese and Russian Domestic Goats are the only fur producers of their family. None of the Wild Goats are fur producers. When the furriers speak of "Goats" they refer to the Chinese and Russian domestic species. From 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 Goat Skins

are exported from China annually. Some of the five or six million Tientsin, Hankow, and Riverport skins are shipped untanned. The fifty thousand skins from Chekiang are all dressed and have the top hair removed before they are sold as "Ban Kaos," or Chinese Mouflons; they are valued at less than half as much as the so-called Russian Mouflons, of which 300,000 are shipped from Kasan every year. The millions of Goat skins coming into the market from Shensi, Shansi and Manchuria are worked into two skin rugs before leaving China. The largest and best of these are called Sikao rugs, the second grade are known as Kalgans, and the third grade as Newchangs. The Kids of these Goats, called Che Hwa Tse by the natives, and Zickelfelle by the Germans, are also an important article of trade; about 100,000 single skins, and 300,000 twenty skin kid crosses being exported annually from the northern provinces; many of these kid skins are as beautifully marked as moire astrachans or broadtail Persians, but the leather is very tender.

GOLDEN SQUIRREL. The Siberian Chipmunk.

GOPHER. An ill tempered destructive animal that is sometimes confounded with the graceful kindly dispositioned *Spermophile*, but it belongs to a different family.

GORILLA. The ape that resembles man the closest in walk and structure. Its home is in Borneo.

GREEBE. A bird whose skin is used by furriers for muffs, collars and trimmings. There are more than twenty varieties of this bird in different parts of the world.

GRISON. A South-American member of the Weasel Family that has little value as a fur producer, although a few hundred skins come into the hands of furriers each year. In Brazil it is known as the Hyrare, and in Europe it is sometimes called the **South-American Fisher**.

GROUND HOG. American Marmot.

GROUND SQUIRRELS. The *Spermophile* and *Suslik*.

GUANACO. This is the most valuable animal of the South American Camel Family, for besides supplying food and clothing to the Patagonians, it furnishes about 20,000 skins for fur purposes.

GUARA. Maned wolf of South America.

GUEPARD. French for hunting Leopard or Chitah.

GUEREZA. The Abyssinian Monkey.

HAIR SEALS. (See Seals-Hair).

HALBAFFE. German for Lemur.

HALF PERSIANS. (See Lamb-Shiras.)

HAMSTER. A species of field rat that is very abundant in Germany, Austro-Hungary and Russia; and is also frequently seen in other parts of Europe and Asia. Its fur is extensively used for linings. The annual production is as follows: Germany, 2,000,000; and Austro-Hungary, 500,000.

HANKOWS. Poorest grade of Chinese Dogs.

HARE. (Rabbit Family). Native hares are found in every part of the globe, except Australia. Millions of the **Common Hares** are killed every year for their flesh, and the pelts which are used to some extent by furriers, but principally by the felters. The **Polar or White Hare** from the Arctic regions is the real fur producer of the family. The annual production from Siberia of this species is 5,000,000; and from North America, 200,000. In addition to these the Hudson's Bay Company offers several hundred thousand **Varying Hares** for sale every year. The so-called Australian Rabbit, is the progeny of European Hares brought to the Colony by early English settlers. (See Australian Rabbit.)

HARP. The full grown Greenland Seal.

HASEN. German for Hares.

HEDGEHOG. An animal that is supplied with sharp spines or prickles that serve for its defense, in place of the hair which serves other quadrupeds for warmth and ornament.

HERMALIN. German for Ermine.

HERMINE. French for Ermine.

HIND. The grown female Fallow Deer.

HIRSCH. German for Deer.

HOG. A general name for swine.

HONEY BEAR. The Kinkajou.

HORSE. Male of any equine species.

- HOUSE CATS.** (See Cats.)
- HSINCHEE.** Finest Chow Dog skins.
- HUANACO.** Spanish for Guanaco.
- HUDSON'S BAY SABLE.** (See Sables.)
- HUDSON SEAL.** Muskrats plucked, and seal dyed.
- HULI.** Chinese for Fox.
- HUND.** German for Dog.
- HUNTING LEOPARD.** (See Leopards.)
- HURAN.** Corean for Tiger.
- HURON.** Spanish for Ferret.
- HYAENA.** There are several species of this beast in Africa and Asia. It is called **Hyane** by the Germans, and **Hyene** by the French.
- HYRARE.** Brazilian name for Grison.
- IBEX.** All wild goats are frequently spoken of as Ibex, but properly the name belongs only to a type species found at high elevations on the mountain ranges of southern Europe, Asia and Africa.
- IBICE.** Spanish for Ibex.
- ICELAND FOX.** A trade name given to straight haired Thibet lamb skins.
- ICELAND SHEEP.** (See Lamb-Iceland.)
- ICHNEUMON.** This animal, also known as the Mungoose, and the Tracker, has no commercial value; and is only mentioned here because of its connection with the Civet Family. It is a native of Egypt and India.
- ILTIS.** German for Polecat.
- INDIAN MARTEN.** The handsomest member of the Marten group.
- INDIAN RAT.** (See Bandicoot.)
- IRBIS.** German for the Snow Leopard.
- ISATIS.** The Blue-White Fox.
- ISTATSI.** The Japanese Mink.
- JACKAL.** A beast of prey found in various parts of Asia, Africa and Europe; one species of which contributes from 5,000 to 10,000 skins annually to the world's fur supply.

JACK RABBIT. The Hare of the American Plains.

JAGDLEOPARD. German for Hunting Leopard.

JAGUAR. The largest and most formidable member of the Cat Family in America. With the exception of Chili and Peru, its range covers about all of South America, and also extends into British Honduras, and Mexico. It is sometimes called the **South American Panther**. About 500 skins are secured annually.

JAGUARONDI. A uniform brown colored Panther Cat, of which several different sizes are found in Texas, Central America, and parts of South America.

JAGUARTIRIGA. Brazilian name for Ocelot-like creatures and Leopard Cats.

JAMA JUM. Japanese Wolf.

JAP FOX. (See Raccoon Dog.)

JAPANESE FOX. (See Fox-Japanese.)

JAPANESE MARTEN. (See Martens.)

JAPANESE MINK. (See Istatsi.)

JAPANESE SABLE. (See Sables.)

JAVANESE SKUNK. (See Teladu.)

JERBOA. This animal is sometimes called the Jumping Mouse of the Orient.

JUNGLE CAT. (See Chaus).

KALB. German for Calf.

KALGANS. A fine grade of Chinese Goat skins.

KAMEL. German for Camel.

KANGAROO. With the exception of a few unimportant varieties inhabiting the islands of New Guinea and New Britain, all the twenty-three species of Kangaroos are confined to Australia. The largest and most important member of this family of the Marsupials or Pouched Mammals is the **Giant** or **Common Kangaroo**, also known as the **Boomer**, **Forester**, **Old Man**, and **Grey Kangaroo**. The full grown males of this species often attain a height of seven feet. Only the skins of the young **Common Kangaroos** are suitable for the furriers purpose, those of the older animals being used solely for leather. Next in size is the **Red Kangaroo**,

of which variety the bluish grey furred skins of the female are alone valued by the furriers. The **Blue Kangaroo**, which has a very soft, long bluish colored pelage, is the species most prized for its fur; but here too, the skins of the females are preferred to those of the males. The smallest and rarest of the Kangaroos is the **Wallaroo** of the hill country, of which the males are dark brown in color, and the females a light grey. Since 1890, when 400,000 were exported to London alone, there has been a marked and gradual decline in the annual production of Kangaroo skins. Now the total shipments will amount to less than 100,000 skins.

KANGAROO HARE. A peculiar species of hare found only in Australia.

KANGAROO RAT. A gregarious Australian field rat.

KANGAROO SQUIRREL. A species of small Wallaby, which spends most of the time in the trees of its Australian habitat. The grizzly, brownish fur is well adapted for coat linings, for which purpose about 20,000 skins are used annually.

KANIN. German for Cony.

KAPSKUNK. German for Zorilla.

KARAKULE. Tartar name for Persian Lamb.

KATZENBÄR. German for Panda.

KATZENFRETT. German for Basarisk.

KID. A young Goat.

KINKAJOU. This animal is occasionally seen in the low lands of Florida, Louisiana and Texas; but its principal habitats are at elevations of from four to five thousand feet, in the mountainous country from Mexico to the Amazon River in South America. It is closely allied to the Raccoon, and is also known as the **American Potto, Honey Bear, Mexican Weasel, Yellow Lemur and Yellow Macaco**. It has a glossy dense silky fur, but the skins are seldom met with in commerce.

KIT CONY. (See Australian Rabbits.)

KIT FOX. (See Fox-Kit.)

KITSENU. Japanese for Fox.

KITTEN. The young of any species of the cat family.

KITTRASS. Muskrat sheared and dyed to imitate Mole skins.

KIVE TSU. Chinese for Squirrel.

KJU. Chinese for Dog.

KJU HAS TZE. (See Raccoon Dog).

KLIPPDACHS. German for Procaria.

KOALA. An ashy colored member of the Wombat Family, called the **Native Bear** by the Australians, although it is unlike the bear in its movements and habits. It is the largest mammel living in the trees of Australia, and its skins are extensively used in the manufacture of sleeping bags, coats and other articles where a durable, reasonable priced fur is desired. Owing to the close resemblance of this animal to the Wombat, with which it is often confused, it is hard to estimate, separately, the number of Koala skins coming into the market annually.

KOLINSKY. This member of the marten group of the Weasel Family, also known as the **Chorok**, **Red Sable**, **Siberian Mink** and **Tartar Sable**, has its habitat in Suberia where the Tartars call it **Kulon**. The annual production is upwards of 150,000. The natural color of the fur is a yellowish red, or a deep orange, and the furriers dye the skins to imitate the blended sable in color. The skins sometimes come into the fur market without the tails, as these form a separate article of commerce, being bought by the manufacturers of paint brushes, the hairs being specially adapted for their purpose.

KOSSOMAK. Russian Wolverine or Glutton.

KRIMMER. (See Lamb-Crimmer.)

KUGUAR. German for Puma.

KULON. Tartar name for Kolinsky.

KUMA. Japanese for Bear.

KUZU. Japanese for Celebes Opossum.

LABRADOR MARTEN. (See Sable).

LA LONG. Chinese for Wolf.

LAMB. Lambs are the only fur producers of the Sheep Family; as when they are matured, the long hair on the representatives of this family is generally coarse, and the under wool is thick and matted. A list of the more important fur-bearing lambs follows:

LAMB-ASTRACHAN. A species found in the province of Astrachan, and other parts of southern Russia and in Asia. The annual production is about 1,000,000 skins.

LAMB-BOKHARAN. (See Persian Lamb).

LAMB-BROADTAIL. All "Persian" Lambs are the progeny of Broadtail sheep, but skin dealers generally apply the name Broadtail only to the skins of the still born lambs, called Breitschwanz by the German fur merchants, but sometimes they use it to distinguish other varieties of flat Persians.

LAMB-CHINESE OR MONGOLIAN. A soft wool, moderately long haired, lamb of Mongolia, Manchuria, and other parts of northern China. It has quite an important place in the fur trade. Over 500,000 of these skins are worked up annually at home and abroad.

LAMB-CRIMMER OR KRIMMER. A tight curled, grey lamb from the Crimea; the annual production of which is about 500,000.

LAMB-DANADA OR PIN HEAD PERSIAN. A species which was formerly abundant, but is now almost extinct.

LAMB-ICELAND. A lamb with beautifully curled, long, silky wool. It is extensively used for the manufacture of baby carriage robes and children's furs. Its habitat is in Iceland and adjacent regions.

LAMB-PERSIAN OR BOKHARA. This is the most valuable of all lambs. Its home is not in Persia, as the name by which it is generally known would indicate, but it is found in its native state in Bokhara, and other wild parts of central Asia. It probably owes its name to the fact that the skins are collected by Persian traders, who ship them to the fur markets of the world. For some years efforts have been made in different parts of the world, by crossing the native parent stock of the Persian Lamb with local long wool sheep, to secure a lamb that would produce the same variety of fur. Reports from Texas, and Prince Edward Island, would indicate that satisfactory results have been obtained there; but as yet it is impossible to say if such breeding can be carried on successfully upon a large scale. These lambs must be killed within ten days of their birth, before the tight curl which is the beauty of the Persian Lamb begins to open. At the expiration of three months the

animal, although it is still black, is covered with a coat of long, coarse wool, interspersed with stiff hairs which become grey by the time the lamb is six months old. The annual production in normal times is 1,500,000; without taking into account the 100,000 Breitschwanz, or still-born Persians, that come into the hands of furriers every year.

LAMB-SALTED OR SALZFELLE. This variety is found in north Arabia, and Syria, as well as in Persia. It owes its name to the fact that these skins are dry-salted before being shipped. They are poor in quality.

LAMB-SHIRAS OR HALF PERSIAN. This is the variety that really should be credited to Persia. The curl is not as tight as that on the Bokhara lambs, and the skins when dyed lack the lustre which distinguishes the so-called Persians. The annual production of Shiras Lamb skins is about 300,000.

LAMB-TIBET. The skins known as Thibet Lamb do not come from Tibet, but from the provinces of Shansi, and Shensi, in Northern China; where they are called the **Mandarin Lamb** by dealers, and **Tan Pih** by the natives. There is some difference of opinion among scientists, as to whether this animal belongs to the sheep or goat family, but the thick under wool would indicate that its proper place is with the sheep. It is claimed that the Mandarin Lamb is sewed up in a covering of cotton cloth immediately after birth, to protect the silky long curls from injury during the six weeks it is allowed to live. It is estimated that 600,000, single skins; 20,000, six to eight skin crosses; and 4000, twenty skin coats; of these so-called Thibet Lambs are marketed annually. The finest of these skins are known in the trade as "**Shi Shings**" or "**Chowchings**", the next grade are called "**Tung Chows**," and the next "**Shentifus**."

LAMB-UKRAINER. This is the close curled, black lamb, of the Ukrainian steppes. The curls are larger, and more open, than those of the Persian Lamb; and they will not take on the same rich lustre in dyeing. About 30,000 is the probable annual production.

LAMME. German for Lambs.

LANDOTTER. German for Common Otter.

LAO FU. Chinese for Tiger.

LAPIN. French for Cony.

LARGOTIS. French for Chinchillona.

LEMUR. These animals have sometimes been called **Fox-Nosed Monkeys**, but they are only found on the island of Madagascar where no monkeys exist. There are many species of Lemurs, differing from one another principally in color. The skins are of little value.

LEON. French for Lion.

LEOPARDS. The Leopard is the most graceful and beautiful representative of the Cat Family, and the largest spotted cat in the old world. It was called the **Panther** by the ancients, but now the Common Leopard is generally known as the **Pard**. A number of species of the Common Leopard are found in Africa, Asia and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The most important is the **East Indian Leopard**, with its rich reddish, or deep orange, color above, and white under parts. **Black Leopards**, are never seen on the main land, but are quite frequent on the island of Java; where they are probably a color variety rather than a distinct species. The rare and beautiful **Clouded Leopard**, has its habitat in the mountains of Northern Asia, Burma, Siam, and on the island of Borneo. The **Snow Leopard**, or **Ounce**, of the Vale of Cashmere, and the Himalaya Mountains, is sometimes confounded with the **Persian Leopard**, whose body color is grey instead of white. The fawn colored **Hunting Leopard**, or **Chitah**, of Central Asia and Africa, is longer bodied, and stands higher than any of the other Leopards, but has a smaller head. This species takes kindly to captivity; and in the middle ages was introduced into France to stalk the Roebuck and the Hare. In India it is still trained to hunt the antelope. The skins of 10,000, Common Leopards; 800, Snow Leopards; 200, Clouded Leopards; and 200, Hunting Leopards are secured annually.

LEOPARD CATS. (See Cats).

LEOPARDENZEISEL. German for Spermophile.

LEOPARD NEBULEAUX. French for Clouded Leopard.

LEOPARDO. Spanish for Leopard.

LEOPARDO CAZADOR. Spanish for Hunting Leopard.

LEPRI. Spanish for Hare.

LEROT. The medium sized variety of Dormouse.

LESSER SKUNK. (See Civet Cat.)

LIEVRE. French for Hare.

LINCE. Spanish for Lynx.

LINSANG. This is a beautifully marked species of the Civet Family found in Java and Malacca. It has received little consideration from furriers.

LION. The largest and smallest specimens of this species of the Cat Family, are respectively the **Guzzerat Lion**, and the **Persian Lion**, of Asia; but the habitat of most of the other Lions is restricted to Africa, where the different varieties show considerable variation in size and color. It is estimated that not more than 100 Lion skins are offered for sale annually.

LIPPENBÄR. German for Sloth Bear.

LIRON. Spanish for Dormouse.

LITTLE STRIPED SKUNK. (See Civet Cat).

LLAMA. This representative of the Camel Family is found in Bolivia, Peru and parts of Equador. In Peru it is used as a beast of burden, but in other parts of its habitat it supplies the natives with meat and milk, as well as wool for fabrics.

LOBO-DE LAS PRADERAS. Spanish for Coyote.

LOIR. The largest variety of Dormouse.

LORI. This Lemur-like animal is found on the island of Ceylon. It is about the size of a squirrel, and longer in proportion to its size than any other animal; having nine vertebra instead of the usual seven.

LOTOR. (See Raccoon).

LOUP. French for Wolf or Coyote.

LOUP-CERVIER. French for Canada Lynx.

LOUP-MARIN. French for Fur Seal.

LOUTRA. French for Otter.

LOUTRA DE KAMSCHATKA. French for Sea Otter.

LÖWE. German for Lion.

LUCHS. German for Lynx.

LUCHSKATZE. German for Lynx Cat.

LUPI OR LOBO. Spanish for Wolf.

LUPI-TIERRE. Spanish for Aard Wolf.

LUTRA. Spanish for Otter.

LURANG. Spanish for Linsang.

LUTRA CAMCHATICA. Spanish for Sea Otter.

LUWACKS. (See Palm Cats).

LYNX. The True Lynx can always be distinguished by the pencils of black hair which ornament its ears and which are never found on any of the species of Cat Lynx. The silvery **Common Lynx** still found in considerable numbers in Russia, Scandinavia, Finland, Spain and other parts of Europe, and in some sections of Asia, is the type species of the true Lynx; but the **American or Canadian Lynx** is the most abundant species. Of the 50,000, North American Lynx, marketed annually, the finest skins come from Labrador, Nova Scotia, Alaska, and the York Fort district of the Hudson's Bay country. The Newfoundland Lynx is the darkest in color, and the Silvery Alaska species the palest. The **Pardine Lynx**, of Southern Europe, is the most beautiful representative of the Common Lynx; but the largest and most valuable skins of this species come from Russia, Finland, and the Scandinavian Peninsula.

LYRASKUNK. German for Civet Cat.

MACACO. Black Lemur of Madagascar.

MAKI. Another name for Lemur.

MAKOR. A Wild Goat of the Himalayas believed to be the ancestor of the Syrian, or Angora Goat.

MALACCA WEASEL. (See Rassee).

MALAYAN BADGER. (See Teladu.)

MAMI. Japanese for Badger.

MANCHURIAN LAMB. (See Lamb-Tibet.)

MANCHURIAN WOLF. Trade name for Chinese Dog Furs.

MANDRILL. The most formidable, ferocious and hideous of the Baboons. Its home is in West Africa.

MANGABEY. A species of **Monkey** found in West Africa and Madagascar.

MAO. Chinese for Cat.

MARA. The Pampas Hare of Patagonia.

MARDER. German for Marten.

MARE. Female of any Equine species.

MARMOSE. An Australian animal greatly resembling the Opossum from which it seems to differ only in size, being much smaller.

MARMOSET. The smallest representative of the Monkey Family. It is found only in South America and is also known as the **Tamarin** and **Ouistitis**.

MARMOT. The Marmots form a separate group of the Squirrel Family, of which they are the largest representatives. In some localities the marmot is known as the **Bear Mouse**, and in others as the **Ground Hog** and **Woodchuck**. The Cree Indians called it **Weemusk**; and the early French Canadian traders classed it as the **Quebec Marmot**. **Bobac** is the name given to the Russian species. 400,000, of the annual supply of these skins come from Russia and Siberia; 500,000, from China; and only 30,000 from North America. The **Wish-Ton-Wish**, or **Prairie Dog**, is not a true Marmot, but because of similarity in habits, and size some scientists place it in the marmot group.

MARMOTA. Spanish for Marmot.

MARMOT MINK. Mink dyed Marmot skins.

MARMOTTE. French for Marmot.

MARTEN. The type representative of the Marten group of the Weasel Family, is the yellow breasted tree or pine marten of the higher northern latitudes, more generally known to furriers as the **Baum Marten**. The white breasted **Beech** or **Stone Marten**, called **Steinmarder** by the Germans, is much more abundant than the **Baum Marten**, its range covering the whole of central Europe, parts of European Russia, Asia Minor, and some sections of North America. The Brown Marten of the zoölogists is the **Hudson's Bay Sable** of commerce, and the **Alaska Marten**, and the **Labrador Marten**, are both local varieties of the brown marten. The **Indian Marten**, sometimes called the **Afghan Fisher**, is easily distinguished by its beautiful coloring and twenty inch tail, and is considered by many to be the handsomest member of the marten group. The **Japanese Marten**, of which about 30,000 are caught annually, is a local variety of tree marten called **Ten** by the natives. The annual production of **Baum Martens** is as follows:

Germany, 50,000; Norway and Sweden, 20,000; Russia, 50,000; the rest of Europe, 60,000; and northern Asia 30,000. Of the yearly supply of Stone Martens, 50,000 come from Bosnia and Turkey; 100,000, from **Germany**; 50,000, from Russia; 150,000 from the rest of Europe; and 30,000 from northern Asia.

MARTORE. Spanish for Marten.

MARTRE. French for Marten.

MARTRE DE PRUSSE. French for Baum Marten.

MAULWARF. German for Mole.

MEXICAN WEASEL. (See Kinkajou.)

MICO. The Silver Haired Monkey of South America. It has a deep brown colored tail and is a very beautiful animal.

MINK. The **True Mink** is found only in North America, but the **Nerz** and **Sumpfotter** of Germany and Russia, the **Shantung Weasel** of China, and the **Istatsi** of Japan; in spite of differences in structure, pelage, and color are generally known as **European Mink**, **Chinese Mink**, and **Japanese Mink** respectively. All **American Minks** are local varieties of one species. They are graded closer by the dealers than any other skins. First, they are sorted with reference to section, then they are graded according to quality and color, and finally assorted to size. The finest minks are those from Maine, Labrador, Nova Scotia and other sections of Canada, known as "**North Eastern Minks.**" The **Eastern Minks** from northern New York and New England rank next; then come the "**North Western**" skins from Minnesota, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and British Columbia. The "**Central,**" "**Western,**" and "**Southern**" Minks follow in the order named. The skins, from New England to North Carolina, are called "**Carolina**" Minks. "**Alaska Minks,**" like the Russian species, are generally large and of good color, but shorter in hair than the other American varieties. The total American production is about 600,000 skins annually; and that of Europe about 20,000. The Kolinsky is sometimes called the "**Siberian Mink.**"

MISHTUMISK. Indian name for Badger.

MOCAGOU. A Baboon-like Monkey of the Congo.

MOCOCO. A beautiful Lemur-like animal of Madagascar. It s about the size of a cat, has a soft velvety red ash colored fur, and a very long white tail marked alternately with broad rings of black and white.

MOFETA. Spanish for Skunk.

MOLE. Many millions of these little skins are marketed annually, and are graded as "firsts" and "seconds." The **Dutch Moles** are larger but not as full and silky in fur as the **Scotch Moles**. Moles are found in North America from Southern Canada to the lowlands of Florida but they are poor in quality.

MOLE CONY. Australian Rabbit Skins sheared, and dyed mole color.

MOLINE. European Cony skins sheared, and dyed mole color.

MONA. A black and red Monkey of Northern Africa.

MONGOLIES. Russian mouflon skins.

MONGOOZ. This Madagascar Lemur is smaller than The Mococo and has a uniform colored tail. The body fur is black on some animals of this species, and brown on others.

MONKEY. The skin dealers group the various species of Africa Monkeys under the common name of Monkey. The different varieties seen in commerce are: The black and white thighed **Colobus** and the gray **Diana** monkeys of western Africa, the **Abysinnian Monkey** or **Guereza** of central Africa; the blue monkey or **Mountain Entellus** of the Himalayas; a few species of the **Wanderoo** of Asia; and the **Howling Monkey** of South America. Most of the skins sold annually come from Africa.

MONO. Spanish for Ape.

MOOSE. The North American Moose and the Elk of old world are the same animal.

MOUFLON. This wild sheep of Corsica and Sardinia is probably the ancestor of some of the long wool, artificial breeds of sheep, with short flat tails and crescentic horns; but it is not the animal from which the so-called "Mouflon Skins" of commerce are obtained.

MOUFLON SKINS. The dehaired skins of Mongolian and Che-kiang, goats, which after this operation are sold as Russian and Chinese Mouflons respectively.

MOUNTAIN BEAR. (See Binturong).

MOUNTAIN CAT. (See Bassarisk).

MOUNTAIN ENTELLUS. The Blue Monkey of Africa.

MOUNTAIN LION. (See Puma).

MOUSTOC. The White Nosed Monkey of the African Gold Coast.

MOUTON. French for Sheep.

MUNGOOSE. (See Ichneumon).

MUNSENAH. Japanese Badger.

MURMEL. German for Marmot.

MUSANG. A Malayan Palm Cat.

MUSCARDIN. The smallest variety of Dormouse.

MUSK OX. The present habitat of the two existing species of this animal is in the Arctic regions of America; but fossilized remains show that at one time the range of the Musk Ox extended as far south as Kentucky, in the United States. It has the teeth of a sheep, and the horns of a bull, so scientists have given it a separate place between the ox and sheep families.

MUSKRAT. Owing to its numerical strength, and the many purposes for which it is used, the muskrat is as valuable commercially, as it is common on the North American continent to which it is restricted. The annual catch is upward of 10,000,000, the best being the "Late Winter," and "Early Spring" rats, taken in December, January and February, allowance being made for variations of climate in the different sections. "Fall" rats, are light in fur, and "Late Spring" rats, are heavier in pelt than is desirable for dyeing purposes, even if they are taken when the fur of the animal is at its best just before it begins to shed the winter coat. Most of the 300,000, Black Muskrats, that come into the market each year, are found in the collections from the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia district. The best Brown Muskrats come from Northern New York, New Jersey and

Pennsylvania, Canada, New England, Michigan, Wisconsin and Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The poorest skins come from the far Southern states, and good intermediate qualities from the different sections between the two districts mentioned. Muskrats are graded according to quality and size, as well as section, to determine the average price per nose when original lots are offered for sale. As with other skins "Kits," are of little value, and shot skins are worth much less than those of trapped animals. The Muskrat is called Musquash by the Indians, **Bisam** by the Germans, **Almizclera** by the Spanish, and **Ondatra** and **Ratmusque**, by the French. Labrador Muskrats are smaller and darker than Ontario or New England skins, Dismal Swamp skins are richer furred and darker still.

MUSK SHREW. (See Desman.)

MUSMON. Another name for Mouflon.

MUSQUASH. Indian name for Muskrat.

NANDINE. A species of Palm Cat found in the western parts of Africa, and on the Malayan Islands.

NASENBAR. German for Coati.

NASUA. Mexico and South America Coati.

NATIVE BEAR. (See Koala).

NATIVE CAT. (See Dasyure).

NEAR SEAL. European Conies that have been plucked, and dyed seal color. The French dyed conies are sometimes called French Seal.

NEBELPANTHER. German for Clouded Leopard.

NEKO. Japanese for Cat.

NERZE. German for Mink.

NEWCHANGS. The finest Chinese Dog skins.

NOSE BEAR. (See Coati).

NUTRIA. This is the Spanish name for the Otter; but commercially it is applied to the **Coypu Rat**, which is most abundant in Argentina and Brazil, but whose range extends over the greater part of South America. This animal is sometimes called the **South American Beaver**, because it resembles the Beaver in some of its habits and appearance. The annual production is several million skins.

NYL GHAU. The white footed East India Leopard.

OCELOT. The largest Leopard Cat of America, where its range extends south from Texas through Mexico and Central America to the southern part of Brazil. Its beautifully marked skins are used by the furriers for a variety of purposes. In some sections of its habitat it is called the **Young Jaguar**.

OCHS. German for Ox.

ONDATRA. French for. Platybus.

ONZA. Spanish for Ounce.

OPOSSUM. The type species of this animal is the **Virginia Opossum** found in the United States, from New York to Florida, and from Missouri to Texas. It is most abundant in the southern sections of its habitat; but the best skins come from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas. The **Vulpine Phalanger** and **Cook's Phalanger** are known respectively as the **Australian Opossum** and the **Ring Tail Opossum**. There are also a few unimportant specimens of this animal in South America. It takes millions of Opossums, annually, to supply the world's demands; over three fourths of the production coming from Australia.

ORANG-OUTANG. An Ape that equals the Chimpanzee in intelligence. Its home is in Borneo.

ORSO. Spanish for Bear.

ORSO BLANCO. Spanish for White Bear.

ORSO GRIS. Spanish for Grey Bear.

ORSO GRIS DE AMERICA. Spanish for Grizzly Bear.

ORSO NEGRO. Spanish for Black Bear.

ORSO PARDO. Spanish for Brown Bear.

OTTER. Terrestrial in make and aquatic in form, this animal is the connecting link between the land and water mammals. The distribution of the Otter is almost world wide. One of the ten recognized species is European and Oriental, three are exclusively Oriental, two are African and four are American. The best known species is the **Common Otter**, of Europe; and the most valuable is the **American or Canadian Otter**. The largest is the **Brazilian Otter**; and the smallest are the **Feline**

Otter of South America and the **Clawless Otter** of India. The annual supply of skins from North America, is upwards of 30,000; from South America, 5,000; from Japan, 5,000; from China, 30,000; from Siberia and Kam-schatka, 20,000; from Southern Asia 1,000; and from Europe, 30,000. The fine dark skins from Labrador, and the East Main district, are the best. The Sea Otter, sometimes called the Kamschatka Beaver, approximates the seals in its habits more than it does either the otter or beaver, and is rightly classed as belonging to a separate genus apart from both.

OUISTITIS. (See Marmoset).

OUNCE. The Snow Leopard.

OURS. French for Bear.

OURS BLANC. French for White Bear.

OURS BRUN. French for Brown Bear.

OURS GRIS. French for Grey Bear.

OURS GRISETRE. French for Grizzly Bear.

OURS NOIR. French for Black Bear.

OX. Male of any bovine species.

PACA. A South American animal somewhat resembling the rabbit, but instead of making use of its paws to bring the food to its mouth it roots in the ground like a hog. It is beautifully marked along the sides with small ash colored spots on an amber ground, but has a coarse hair covering instead of the downy pelage of the rabbit and hare. It is about two feet long and has a twelve-inch tail. The skins are principally used for leather.

PACOS. A South American Camel.

PAGUMA. A species of Palm Cat.

PAHMI. This animal listed by the Leipzig skin dealers as the **Chinese Stone Marten**, and often called the **Grey Marmot** in China, is an Asiatic member of the Weasel Family whose skins have lately come into favor. It is probably the connecting link between the true badgers and the skunks, and is called *Stinckdachs* by the Germans because it rivals the stinking badger in the offensiveness of its odor.

PAINTER. A name sometimes given to the Puma.

PALM CATS. The **Nandine**, of Guinea; The **Paguma**, of Asia, Sumatra and Borneo; the **Paradoxures**, or common palm cats of India, and the **Musang**, of the Malayan Peninsular; all come under this head. They are also called **Luwacks**, **Palm Martens** and **Palm Civets**, the latter being the proper designation as they all belong to the Civet Family.

PALM CIVETS. (See Palm Cats).

PALM MARTENS. (See Palm Cat).

PALMENROLLER. German for Palm Cat.

PAMIR. A wild Sheep, which inhabits the elevated district in Central Asia known as the roof of the world.

PAMPAS CAT. A South American Wild Cat that resembles the European Wild Cat. It is distinguished by dark transverse bars, on a greyish yellow coat.

PANDA. This animal, sometimes called the **Red Cat Bear**, is claimed to be the connecting link between the Raccoons and the Bears. Its habitat is in Asia.

PANTERA. Spanish for Panther.

PANTHER. The largest Asiatic Leopard.

PANTHER CAT. (See Jaguarondi).

PANTHERE. French for Panther.

PARADOXURE. The Palm Civet of Asia and the Malayan islands.

PARD. Name given by Linnaeus to the Leopard.

PARDALIS. Gesner named the Leopard Pardalis.

PAREMELES. (See Bandicoot).

PATAS. The Red African Monkey of Senegal.

PAVIAN. German for Baboon.

PAZAN. A variety of Gazelle.

PECAN. Spanish and French for Fisher.

PEDEMELON. The **Bridled Kangaroo**. A small unimportant species sometimes called "Paddy Melon" in Australia.

PELZSEEHUND. German for Fur Seal.

PENANT'S MARTEN. (See Fisher.)

PERSIANA. German for Persian Lamb.

PERSIAN LAMB. (See Lamb-Persian.)

PERWITSKY. The Mottled Polecat of central Europe and Siberian Russia. It is more generally known as the **Sarmatian Polecat**, and the Germans call it **Tigeriltis**.

PESANG. One of the Wild Goats, from which it is claimed the type representatives of the domesticated goats are descended.

PETIT GRIS. French for Squirrel.

PHALANGER. Cook's Phalanger, commercially known as the **Ring Tail Opossum**, a very small animal with a soft chinchilla like fur, is confined to Australia; but the range of the larger and coarser Vulpine-Phalanger generally called **Australian Opossum**, extends into Tasmania and New Zealand. The clear grey and black Tasmanian Opossums are much larger than the Australian species and much more valuable, but the smaller New Zealand skins are superior to those received from either of the foregoing sections. Of the Australian Opossums the small blue skins, shipped from Adelaide, are the finest; next in quality are the larger, silver grey Victoria skins, shipped from Melbourne. The New South Wales Opossums, shipped from Sidney, are the largest and most abundant, but do not average as good in quality or color as the others; the blue skins of this variety are graded as "Primas," and the red heads and red backs as "Seconds," and "Thirds," respectively. The poorest Australian Opossums are the coarse, reddish grey skins received from Queensland and West Australia.

PHOQUE. French for Hair Seal.

PIG. The young of swine.

PILORI. West Indian Desman.

PIN HEAD PERSIAN. (See Lamb-Danada.)

PLATYBUS... An egg laying mammal of Australia, where it is commonly known as the **Duck Bill**. The under fur of this animal is said to be softer and more beautiful than that of the seal, but only a few of its skins come into the market.

POINTED FOX. (See Fox-Red.)

POLECAT. This is the **Fitch** or **Fitch Marten**, the type representative of the Polecat group of the Weasel Family. The several varieties found in Central Europe,

with a yellow ground showing through the glossy black top hairs, are distinguished as **German Fitch**. Those from Eastern Europe and Northern Asia with a white underfur, are known as **Russian Fitch**, and the mottled Polecat, which has its habitat in the wilds of Siberia and Central Asia, is called the **Perwitsky**. The annual production of German Fitch is about 150,000, of Russian Fitch about 200,000 and of the Perwitsky less than 10,000.

POLEDRI. Spanish for Pony.

PONY-KIRGHEZ. When furriers speak of Pony skins, they refer to the pelts of the foals of the ponies of the Kirghez-Steppes in Russia and Central Asia. Some of these **Russian Pony** skins are marked as beautifully as fine moire Astrachan.

POTTO. A Lemurroid ally of the Raccoon Family, found in Nepal and China.

POULAIN. French for Pony.

PRAIRIE DOG. A North American animal closely allied to the Marmot.

PRAIRIE WOLF. (See Coyote.)

PRONG HORN. The only Antelope in North America. Its range formerly extended from British Columbia to Mexico, but it is gradually becoming more and more restricted.

PUMA. The principle habitat of the Puma is in Central America, but it is sometimes seen in the mountainous sections of North America. It is also known as the **American Lion**, **Catamount**, **Cougar**, **Deer Tiger**, **Painter**, **Mountain Lion**, **Panther** and **Red Tiger**.

PUPPY. The young of certain quadrupeds.

PUTOIS. French for Polecat or Fitch.

PUTOIS-MADRE. French for Perwitsky.

PUZZOLI. Spanish for Fitch.

PUZZOLI DE AMERICA. Spanish for Fisher.

QUAGGA. A Zebra like animal.

QUEBEC MARMOT. Canadian Ground Hog or Wood Chuck.

QUICK HATCH. (See Wolverine.)

RABBIT. For more than a century the American Hare has been called a rabbit by the fur traders, in spite of the fact that it does not live in burrows but occupies forms in the grass and bushes like the rest of the hares, and has the same parchment skin, and a pelage which is better adapted for cutting, felting, and hat making than for fur purposes. This is also in a measure true of the Australian Rabbit, but millions of these skins are now used by the furriers in their natural state, when they are known as **Kit Conies**; or dehaired and dyed to produce the popular priced imitations of beaver, mole, nutria and Hudson Seals, known as **Beaver Conies**, **Mole Conies**, **Nutria Conies** and **Sealines**. Australian Rabbits are sold by the pound and exported raw in bales weighing about seven hundred pounds each. Tasmanian Rabbit skins are superior to the Australian; and New Zealand furnishes a still better quality; but they are all inferior to the European Conies and are only used by the furriers where price is the consideration rather than quality. The small "Cottontail," is the American species approximating the closest to the true European rabbit. The "Snow Shoe Rabbit" of the far north, and the "Jack Rabbit" of the American plains are hares.

RACCOON. The Raccoon is restricted to the central and southern parts of North America. It is called **Marmotte** by the French, and because of a habit of washing its food before putting it in the mouth it is called the "Waschbär" by the Germans. The annual supply is about one million skins. The heavy furred, large Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, and Northern Iowa skins; are the most valuable. Those from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Canada and New England, Nebraska, Kansas, and Northern Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri, and Southern Iowa, are about as fine in quality; but the average size is smaller. "**Southern Coons**" are much flatter in fur and poorer in color than the "Central" and "Northern" varieties, and are generally sold as "**Coat Coons**" for about one third of the price asked for northern "**Furrier's Coons.**" Raccoons are graded according to the size, and the color and quality of the fur, as well as the section. A small crab eating raccoon whose range extends from the southern part of the United States, through Central America into South America, has a coarse harsh fur, and is of little or no commercial value. It is sometimes called Lotor.

RACCOON DOG. This animal, called **Tanuki** by the Japanese and **Kju Hao Tze** by the Chinese, is listed by different traders as the **Jap Fox**, **Sea Fox** and **Chinese Badger**. In spite of the fact that it approximates closely to the badger in its habits, it is really a dog, resembling the raccoon in appearance; and scientists have rightly classed it the **Raccoon Dog**. 150,000, of the skins marketed annually, come from China; 140,000, from Japan; and 30,000, from Korea; but they are all listed by American fur traders as **Jap Foxes**.

RACCOON FOX. (See **Bassarisk**).

RAM. Grown male of the sheep kind.

RASSE. This animal is also known as the **Lesser Civet** and the **Malacca Weasel**. It is widely distributed in China, India and the Malay Peninsula and the East Indian Islands. It secretes a perfume called **Dedes** by the Japanese.

RAT COYPU. (See **Nutria**.)

RATEL. This animal belongs to the Badger group of the Weasel family, and is found in India and Africa. It is also called the **Honey Badger**, because it digs up the earth with its long claws in search of the honeycombs of the wild bees.

RAGONDIN. French name for **Nutria**.

RATMUSQUE. French for **Muskrat**.

RATON. A name for **Raccoons**.

RATTI MUSCHIATI. Spanish for **Muskrat**.

RED CAT BEAR. (See **Panda**.)

RED LYNX. (See **Caracal**.)

RED SABLE. (See **Kolinsky**.)

RED SQUIRREL. The **Chickaree**.

RED TIGER. (See **Puma**.)

REINECKE. German for **European Red Fox**.

RENARD. French for **Fox**.

RENARD ARGENTI. French for **Silver Fox**.

RENNE. French for **Reindeer**.

RENO. Spanish for **Reindeer**.

RENTIER. German for Reindeer.

RING TAIL. (See Bassarisk.)

RING TAIL OPOSSUM. (See Phalanger-Cook's.)

RIVER MINK. Trade name for Muskrat fur.

ROCK SQUIRRELS. The Chipmunks.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT. The only species of wild Goat found on the North American Continent. It has been given a special genus by scientists, because there is considerable difference of opinion as to whether it should be classed as a Goat or an Ox.

ROEBUCK. The smallest Deer in the temperate zone.

RUSSELMAUS. German for Desman.

RUSSIAN MUSKRAT. The Desman.

RUSSIAN RACCOON. (See Panda.)

SABLES. The Russian Sable is the most important member of the Marten group of the Weasel family. The **Hudson's Bay Sable** and other North American Brown Martens could properly be classed as local varieties of the Pine Marten, distinguished by a longer and finer quality of fur. The Russian Sable, with its much more cone-shaped head, stouter limbs and longer feet, must because of these structural differences be placed in a separate species. There are furs that cost more per skin, but when its size is considered, the Russian Sable is the most valuable of all fur-bearing animals. The **Chinese Sable** and the **Japanese Sable** are both local varieties of the Russian Sable, the type species of which is confined however to Siberia. The finest Russian Sables come from the Vitim and Olekma districts, but they are almost equaled in quality by those from Bargusin. The smaller and browner skins from Jakutch and Okhotch are next in quality. Then come the heavily silvered, large brown skins from Kamtchatka, and after that the silvered small brown Sables from the Amur district. The Nertchinsk skins are coarser furred than any of the foregoing, and the large, coarse, light colored skins from the valley of the Yenesei are the poorest of the Siberian Sables. The Chinese Sables from the Altai Mountains, Afghanistan and Turkestan are only fit for blending. The **Hudson's Bay Sable**, which is the Brown Marten of the zoölogists, and the American Marten of the Euro-

pean skin dealers, is as its name indicates principally restricted to the Hudson's Bay country; the finest skins coming from the East Main and Fort George districts of that section. The **Labrador Marten** and the **Alaska Marten** are local varieties of this species. On the average 125,000 Brown Martens are trapped annually, but at regular intervals of ten years there are periods of scarcity when the catch falls off about one-half. The annual catch of Sables is as follows: Siberian, 70,000; Chinese, 20,000; Japanese (Sakhalin Island), 5,000. (For Tartar Sables see Kolinsky.)

SAGUI. (See Saki.)

SAI. The South American Howling Monkey.

SAKI. A South American fox-tailed Monkey.

SALZEFELLE. Salted Half Persians.

SANG YANG. Chinese for Domestic Goat.

SAPAJOU. A South American Monkey.

SARMATION POLECAT. (See Perwitsky.)

SCHACKAL. German for Jackal.

SCHAF. German for Sheep.

SCHLEICHKATZE. German for Linsang.

SCHMASCHEN. German for Slink Lamb.

SCHNABELTIER. German for Platybus.

SCHUPPE. German for Raccoon.

SCHWEIF-BIBER. German for Nutria.

SCHWIMMRATTE. German for Beaver Rat.

SCIACALLI. Spanish for Jackal.

SEA BEARS. Fur Seals.

SEA DOGS. Earless Hair Seals.

SEA ELEPHANT. An Eared Hair Seal of the Antipodes.

SEA FOX. (See Raccoon Dog.)

SEA LEOPARD. An Eared Hair Seal of the Antarctic.

SEA LIONS. Eared Hair Seals.

SEA OTTER. Zoölogists give the Sea Otter a separate genus in the Weasel family, but in general appearance and many of its habits it very much resembles the eared Seals. It inhabits both coasts of the Northern Pacific,

its chief haunts on the Asiatic side being found in Kamtchatka, and on the American side in Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Vancouver's Island and the shore of the continent as far south as Oregon. Most of the 400 skins taken annually are secured, however, in two small areas of water around Saanach and Chenabours Islands, and in the neighborhood of Gray's Harbor, Washington.

SEALS. There are two distinct families of Seals; the earless or **True Seals** and the **Eared Seals**. Those species having a dense coat of short, soft fur under the stiff, long hairs that form the outer covering of both families, are called **Fur Seals**; and those which do not possess this under fur are known as **Hair Seals**. The cubs of the Common and Greenland varieties of Hair Seals are called **Wool Seals** until they lose the wooly white coat with which they are born. All the True Seals are Hair Seals; and with the exception of the Australian, Californian, Hooker's, Northern and Patagonian Hair Seals, all the Eared Seals are Fur Seals. The True Seals are known as **Sea Dogs**, the Eared Hair Seals as **Sea Lions**, and the Fur Seals as **Sea Bears**. The Seven different species of Hair Seals are known as the **Common Seal**, **Crested Seal**, **Elephant Seal**, **Greenland Seal**, **Grey Seal**, **Leopard Seal**, **Ringed Seal** and **Weddell's Seal**. The Common and the Greenland Seal are the two most abundant varieties of the Hair Seal. For the first two months after it is born the Greenland Seal is classed as a "**White Coat**," then it is designated as a "**Small Spot**" until it is two years old when it becomes a "**Middling Spot**," or "**Bedlamite**." Later in its existence it is called a "**Spot**" until such time as it develops by reason of full coloration into a "**Harp**." The different varieties of Sea Bears or Fur Seals are: **Alaska**, **Cape Horn**, **Copper Island**, **Lobos Island**, **North West Coast**, **Robben Island**, **Shetland** or **South Sea** and **Victoria**. The South Sea Seals have been virtually exterminated, so that now only a few hundred of these skins are secured annually. By agreement between the maritime powers, the killing of the male Alaska Seals on the Pribilof Islands was for a time restricted to less than four thousand a year, and the pelagic sealing by which the females of this species, known as North West Coast or Victoria Seals, were secured was entirely discontinued. The seal killing on Copper Island and the Lobos Islands, was also limited by government restrictions, so for some years the total annual

production of Fur Seals has not exceeded 20,000 skins. The annual catch of Hair Seals is from 300,000 to 500,000 skins. Formerly the Seals killed on the Pribilof Islands were shipped across the American Continent to London, where they were dressed and dyed and in many cases sold to American furriers to be brought back to the United States and Canada as an English product. Now they are dressed and dyed and sold in St. Louis, and to-day Alaska Seals are in every sense of the word a "Made in the United States" product. Prior to 1910, the Government sold the sealing privileges on the Pribilof Islands to private corporations, who made immense fortunes out of their leases; but when the lease of the North American Commercial Company expired on December 31, 1909, the Government took over the management of its own business at the seal rookeries on the islands. At that time, the Northern Fur Seal herds, which in 1847 numbered over 4,000,000 animals, had been reduced to less than 200,000; and to save the Northern Seals from extermination the negotiations were entered into, which resulted in the signing of the treaty on July 7, 1909; by which the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan agreed to co-operate in the prevention of pelagic sealing for a period of fifteen years; and the following year a bill was passed by Congress providing for the limitation of land sealing, for a period of five years, to the number of animals required to supply food and clothing for the natives on the islands. The wisdom of these protective measures is proved by the fact, that a census of the herd taken on the Pribilof Islands in 1919, showed 525,000 animals of both sexes, without taking into account the 24,000 killed just before the taking of the census. The Government has as yet given no intimation of the number of Seals that will be killed in 1920, but from the foregoing figures, it is safe to say that no less than 40,000 Alaska Sealskins will be offered for sale by the United States Government in 1921.

SEEDRACH. Native name for Sea Otter.

SEEFÜCHS. German for Raccoon Dog.

SEEHUND. German for Hair Seal.

SEELÖWE. German for Eared Hair Seals.

SEIDENAFFE. German for Marmoset.

SERVAL. There are several distinct species of this animal in different parts of Asia and Africa. The type species, sometimes called the **African Tiger Cat**, is confined to Algiers and other parts of Southern Africa. The **Cape Serval** and other species found in India and Western Africa are somewhat smaller animals than the Tiger Cat.

SHA. A Wild Sheep of Asia.

SHANTUNG WEASEL. (See Chinese Mink.)

SHEEP. No animal is of greater service to mankind than the sheep, but with the exception of a few species the matured sheep cannot be considered as fur bearers. Even the Arabi and Karacule Sheep to which the so-called Persians and other valuable tight curl lambs owe their origin, have no fur value when full grown, although they are highly esteemed by fur traders as the producers of fur bearing lambs.

SHENTIFUS. Inferior grade Thibet Lamb skins.

SHI SHINGS. Finest Thibet Lamb skins.

SHREW. An unimportant variety of Field Mouse.

SIBERIAN MINK. (See Kolinsky.)

SIEBENSCHLAFER. German name for Dormouse.

SIFFLUER. (See Marmot.)

SIKAOS. Finest Chinese Goat rugs.

SINGE. French for Monkey.

SIRE. Male parent animal of the Horse kind.

SKINK. An old English name for the Lesser Skunk.

SKUNK. The Skunk is the American representative of the Polecat group of the Weasel family, and is the most important member of that group commercially, over 1,500,000 skunk skins being marketed annually. The principal habitat of the Skunk is in the United States, east of the Mississippi River, and in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada. Different species are, however, found in other parts of the North American Continent, and also in Mexico and Central and South

America. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Northern Iowa Skunks are the most valuable, because they combine size with quality, but the finest furred skins come from Northern New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, New England and Canada. Those from New Jersey Central Pennsylvania and Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are also of good quality; and a fair grade of skins is received from Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, Northern Kentucky and North Carolina. The Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec Skunks are large, with short white stripes. The **Little Striped Skunk**, classed as the **Lesser Skunk** by the scientists, and for some unaccountable reason called the **Civet Cat** by the furriers, is found on the western coast of the North American Continent, from Honduras to Oregon, and in the Eastern part of the United States as far north as Virginia. It is smaller than the **Common Skunk** and not as valuable. The annual production is about 200,000 skins.

SKUNK BEAR. (See Wolverine.)

SKUNK OPOSSUM. Skunk-dyed Opossum skins.

SKUNK RACCOON. Skunk-dyed Raccoon skins.

SLINK LAMB. This is the name given to the skins taken from the still-born or very young Lambs of domesticated varieties of Sheep. These skins are principally used for glove and shoe linings.

SLOTH. A South American animal.

SNOW LEOPARD. (See Leopards.)

SNOW-SHOE RABBIT. The far Northern species of American Hare.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEAVER. (See Nutria.)

SOUTH AMERICAN FISHER. (See Grison.)

SOW. Grown female of the Hog kind.

SPERMOPHILE. The only representative of the Ground Squirrels that is of commercial value is the uniform-colored Suslik of Europe. None of the American varieties, of which the **Thirteen lined Spermophile** is the most abundant, receive any consideration from the furriers. This animal is sometimes confounded with the Gopher from which it differs in every way.

SPOT. Name given to the Greenland Seal while it is changing color.

SPOTTED CAT. A general name for many species of African, Asiatic and South American Wild Cats.

SQUASH. An old English name for Skunk.

SQUIRREL. The common **Grey Squirrel** of Europe and Asia is the type species of its family, and the finest furred representative of the Tree Squirrels. The best skins come from Russia and Siberia, those from the sections East of the Ural Mountains being valued above all others for their clear grey color, which in the Yakutsh and Otkotch district has a rich bluish shade. The Russian skins from the Kargapol district are also a clear dark grey, but the Kasan skins are lighter and have more or less of the reddish cast which is characteristic of many of the European Squirrels, and is always seen in the **Chickeree**, more generally known as the **North American Red Squirrel**, which is of little value commercially. China supplies a very good grade of Squirrels, and some fine dark skins are received from Japan. Previous to the world war most of the many millions of European and Asiatic Squirrels were dressed in Russia and in Germany, but at present they are shipped into this country raw from the different sections where they are collected.

STALLION. A seed or stock Horse.

STEINBOCK. German for Ibex.

STEINMARDER. German for Stone Marten.

STINCKDACHS. German name for Palmi and the Javanese Badger.

STOAT. (See Ermine.)

STUD. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

SUMPFOTTER. German for European or Russian Mink.

SUSLIK. There are a number of different species of *Spermophiles* in Europe, Asia Minor and Northern Asia, but the Common Suslik, confined to Russia, Austria-Hungary, Poland and Germany is the only variety used by furriers.

SWAMP LYNX. (See Chause.)

SYAGUSH. The Persian Red Lynx or Caracal.

SIZE HUE. Chinese for Badger.

TAIRA or TYRA. The South American Weasel, sometimes called Grison and Hyara or South American Fisher.

TALAPOIN. A green, white and yellow-haired Monkey of Africa.

TALPI. Spanish for Mole.

TAMARIN. South American name for the Marmoset Monkey.

TAN PIH. Chinese name for Thibet Lamb skins.

TANREC. Small animal of Madagascar, resembling the Hedge-hog.

TANUKI. Japanese for Raccoon Dog.

TAPETI. A Brazilian species of Rabbit.

TAPIR. This animal is often spoken of as the ancestor of the Horse. It is now restricted to the forest regions of the Andes Mountains, with the exception of one species found on the Malayan Peninsula.

TARPAN. A wild Horse of Asia.

TARSIER. A small nocturnal Lemur that inhabits Borneo, Celebes, Sumatro and other Islands.

TARTAR SABLE. (See Kolinsky.)

TASMANIAN DEVIL. A wild untameable member of the Dasyure family, that resembles the Badger in form and the Bear in the texture of its deep dark fur.

TASMANIAN WOLF. This animal has been exterminated in Australia by the Dingo, but it still exists in Tasmania. It is about the size of the Dingo, and the dark transverse stripes on its reddish grey back give it a handsome appearance. Its habits fully justify the Germans in calling it the Raubbeutler or pouched robber.

TAUPE FOX. A dyed Red Fox.

TEH MAO. Chinese for Wild Cat.

TEJON. Spanish for Badger.

TELADU. The Malayan Badger.

- TEN.** Native name for Japanese Marten or Sable.
- TENERA.** Spanish for Calf.
- TENRAC.** (See Tanrec.)
- THA.** Chinese for Otter.
- THIBET.** (See Lamb-Tibet.)
- THOUS.** An animal said to be the connecting link between the wolves and the jackals.
- TIENTSINS.** A name given the second grade of Chow Dogs.
- TIGER.** The two marked and distinct species of this animal are the short-haired **Bengal Tiger** of India, and the longer-furred **Mongolian Tiger** of China. The Himalayan, Malayan, Corean and other heavy-furred Tigers are local varieties of the Mongolian Tiger rather than separate species. The Bengal Tiger is the smaller and most numerous of the two species, and can be distinguished from all other varieties by its short close-lying hair and the brightness of its markings. The general body color of the Tiger is a rich, reddish yellow or brown, relieved by transverse bright black stripes; but white Tigers with light brown stripes are sometimes seen, and are as beautiful as they are rare. About 500 Tigers are killed annually.
- TIGER CATS.** (See Cats.)
- TIGERILTIS.** German for Perwitsky.
- TIGERKATZE.** German for Tiger Cat.
- TIMBER WOLF.** (See Wolves.)
- TITE.** A Brazilian Monkey.
- TOPO.** Spanish for Mole.
- TRACKER.** (See Ichneumon.)
- TRAGON.** Spanish for Glutton or Wolverine.
- TREE SQUIRRELS.** The True Squirrels.
- TREIBEL.** Native name for raw Astrachan skins.
- TROGLODITA.** Spanish for Chimpanzee.
- TUNG CHOWS.** Medium grade Thibet Lamb Skins.
- TUPFELKATZE.** German name for all Leopard or Ocelot-like Cats.

- TURC.** French name for Kit Fox.
- TURON.** Spanish for Lemming.
- UNAN.** Spanish for Bison.
- UNAU.** The smallest species of Sloth.
- URIEL.** A Wild Sheep of Punjab, Asia.
- URO.** Spanish for Aurochs.
- URUS.** The Bison.
- VAGO.** Spanish for Squirrel.
- VARI.** This is the largest of the Madagascar Lemurs. It can easily be distinguished from other members of its family by a ruff of very long hairs about its neck.
- VEAU MARINE.** French for Hair Seal.
- VERRACO.** Spanish for Mouflon.
- VERVET.** A small African Monkey.
- VESO.** Spanish for Fitch.
- VESO-TIGRE.** Spanish for Perwitsky.
- VICUNA.** This animal is often called the Vicuna Sheep, but it is a South American member of the Camel family. Its range is on the plateaus of the mountains in Peru and Bolivia. About 20,000 of the skins of young **Vicunas** are worked up into robes annually.
- VIELFRASS.** German for Wolverine.
- VISCACHA.** This is the largest member of the Chin-chilla family and the least important commercially. Its principal habitat is the pampas of Argentina where the **Viscachas** live in villages of about fifteen burrows each. Every burrow contains about twenty of the animals.
- VISION.** French for Mink.
- VISIONI.** Spanish for Mink.
- VIVERIENHUND.** German for Raccoon Dog.
- VOLE.** A Water Rat of France and England which closely resembles the Muskrat in form and habits.
- VOLPI.** Spanish for Wolf.

WAH or **CHITWAH**. Chinese for Panda.

WALLABY. The yellow-tinged **Rock Wallaby** of Southern Australia, of which about 300,000 skins are exported annually, is the finest-furred animal of its species, and the one oftenest seen in captivity; but the brownish **Bush Wallaby** of New South Wales and Victoria is more valuable because of its greater size, and is the variety used by furriers as a substitute for Raccoon. The largest and type representative of the family is the black **Swamp Wallaby**, of which about 200,000 are used each year, many of the skins being dyed Skunk color. The Wallabies are sometimes called **Field Kangaroos**, but with the exception of the **Rock Wallaby** none of them live in the open fields; the other species as is indicated by their names keeping to the swamps and bushes.

WALLEROO. The smallest member of the Kangaroo family.

WALRUS. The only Carnivorous Pinniped except the Seals.

WAPITI. This animal is often erroneously called the Elk. It is the largest Deer on the globe, and exists only in North America, where at one time it ranged all over the continent, but now it is seldom seen anywhere except in Washington, Oregon, California, Montana and Wyoming, and on Vancouver's Island.

WASCHBÄR. German for Raccoon.

WEASEL. The range of the **Common Weasel** is world wide. Its color not only varies in different localities, but in many sections it changes with the season. Hundreds of thousands of pure **White Weasels** from all parts of the world are sold as Ermines, and the Ermine is rightly designated as the **Greater Weasel** by the scientists, and the name **Stoat** is applied by them to both the common and greater weasels, which clearly indicates that all White Weasels of every section should be considered as varieties of **Ermine**. The yellow **Shantung Weasel** is known as the **Chinese Mink**.

WEEMUSK. Cree Indian name for Prairie Dog.

WHELP. The young of beasts of prey or wild dogs.

WHITE COAT. Cub of the Greenland Seal.

WHO LONG. Chinese name for Shantung Weasel.

WICKELBAR. German name for Kinkajou.

WIESEL. German name for Weasel.

WILD CAT. Strictly speaking this title belongs to the grey **European Wild Cat** and allied species in different parts of the world, but it is sometimes used to designate the Bay Lynx, and is also applied to different groups of Wild Cats.

WILDEBEEST. (See Gnu.)

WILDKATZE. German for Wild Cat.

WISENT. German for European Bison.

WISH-TON-WISH. (See Prairie Dog.)

WOLLMAUS. German for Chinchilla.

WOLVERINE. This animal, sometimes called the Skunk Bear, is placed by scientists in the Weasel family, and is identical with the European Glutton. It is called Viel-frass by the Germans, Glutton by the French, Carcajou by the French-Canadians, and Quick Hatch by the English. It inhabits the Northern regions of both hemispheres, and is most numerous in the Hudson's Bay country of North America. The darkest specimens are found in the glacial sections of the Eastern Hemisphere. The common Glutton or Kossomak of Russia is a deep maitonne color, with a darker disc; in fact all European and Siberian skins, except those from Kamschatka, which are large coarse and light, are darker in color and smaller in size than those from North America. The annual production from America is about 3,000 skins, and from Europe and Siberia about 1,000.

WOLVES. There are many varieties of Wolves in different parts of the world, but only a few distinct species. The **Common Wolf** of Europe and Asia; the Russian Wolf, known as the Black Wolf because of the long black top hairs that cover the under fur; the light colored Siberian Wolf; the white Churchill Wolf, which is the largest representative of its family; the Brown Wolf of the Western section of the United States; the Grey Timber Wolf of North America; and the other white and black wolves now classed as belonging to separate species, are so alike in form and habits that they could

all be properly placed in one species; variations in size and color and the texture of the fur being accounted for by climatic influences, and the different conditions under which they exist. The Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, and South American Wolves, with the single exception of the Maned Wolf, all approximate the **North American Coyote** or **Prairie Wolf** in size and form, but are of little value commercially, although the fuller and finer skins of the Coyote are always in demand. Most of the varieties of the American Timber Wolf are larger and stouter, and have finer, denser and longer fur than any of their European or Asiatic prototypes. The coarse haired Alaska Wolf being the only exception. The Siberian Wolf approaches the nearest in size, and the Russian Wolf approximates the closest in color, to the American Wolves. The annual production of Wolf skins is as follows: Common Wolves, 150,000; Russian Wolves, 140,000; Siberian Wolves, 20,000; North American Timber Wolves, 10,000; North American Coyotes, 40,000; and Coyote-like skins from other parts of the world, 15,000.

WOMBAT. This animal is often called the **Australian Badger**. It is entirely different in habits and appearance from the Kaola, although its skins are sometimes listed by dealers as Australian Bears, and even among zoologists there seems to be a doubt as to the proper relationship of these animals one to the other. The confusion is probably due to the similarity of their fur. The annual production of Wombat skins is any where from 250,000 to 500,000.

WOODCHUCK. The American Marmot.

WOOL SEALS. Cubs of the Common and Greenland Seals.

WÜSTENFÜCHS. German for Desert Fox.

WÜSTENLÜCHS. German for Caracal.

WUYCHOCHOL. The Russian Desman.

YAGUARONDI. Spanish for Jaguarondi.

YAK. The Wild Ox of Tibet. The domesticated stock of this animal known as the Grunting Ox is of great value to the natives, supplying them with milk, butter and beef for food, and long silky hair for fabrics. It is also used as a beast of burden.

YA MAO. Chinese for Civet Cat.

YETTE. The skin of the still-born Calf.

ZEBRA. The wildest and most beautiful of African cloven-footed animals.

ZEBU. A Barbary Goat.

ZEBUT. A variety of Civet.

ZIBELLINE. French for Sable.

ZICKLE. German name for Chinese Kid skins.

ZIEGEN. German for Goats.

ZIESEL. German for Spermophile.

ZOBEL. German for Sable.

ZORILLA. The **Cape Skunk** of South Africa. It resembles the little striped skunk in its markings, but is a much larger animal. Allied species of the Cape Skunk are seen in different parts of Africa, but the skins of these animals are seldom met with in commerce.

PROTECTION AND PROPAGATION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The Government reports show that the supply of peltries is decreasing at an alarming rate. It is rightly claimed that, with no more virgin trapping grounds to turn to for new sources of supply, the only way skins can be kept coming to the market, year by year, in sufficient quantities to insure the trappers and traders satisfactory returns at reasonable prices, and profitable steady employment to the many people engaged in the various branches of the fur industry, is to strictly enforce the laws enacted for the protection of the different fur-bearing animals and the prevention of traffic in unprime skins.

Indiscriminate slaughter caused the extermination of the southern fur seals; and the northern herds would have suffered the same fate, but for the timely protection afforded them by the treaty of 1911 and the restrictive legislation passed by Congress the following year. Since that time twenty-two states and eight Canadian provinces have found it necessary to give the beaver a chance to recover lost ground by extended close seasons; and in Alaska and several of the other states and some of the provinces the marten has been accorded the same protection.

At the present time there are only two Federal laws bearing on the fur industry of the United States. One is the Lacey law, which makes it unlawful to ship out of a state skins or pelts illegally taken, and which requires that when packages containing furs are shipped in interstate commerce, they shall be plainly marked so that the nature of the contents, and the name and address of the shipper, can be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside of the package. The other Federal law is the Tariff Act of 1913, which provides that raw furs, not advanced in manufacture, shall be admitted into the country free, but places a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem on live animals shipped into the states, unless they are imported by a citizen of the United States for breeding purposes, when they are admitted free, if the animals are pure bred, and duly registered in a book provided by the Secretary of Agriculture for that purpose.

A summary of the local provisions for open and close seasons in the different States and Provinces follows:

ALABAMA. Beaver, otter, bear, fox, raccoon, opossum, mink and muskrat, may be trapped from November 1 to March 1. Opossum may be hunted with dog and gun, from October 25 to March 1.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

ALASKA. Open season for land otter and mink, November 16 to March 31; fox and weasel, November 16 to March 14; muskrat, December 1 to May 31; lynx and wildcat, November 16 to February 29; brown bear, south of latitude 62; October 1 to July 1; north of latitude 62, no close season; sea lions and walrus, south of latitude 62, no open season; north of latitude 62, August 1 to December 10, limit one each to a season. Close season on marten, until November 15, 1921, on sea otter, until November 1, 1920; on beaver, until November 1, 1923, no close season on black bear, wolf, wolverine, ground squirrel or rabbit. The fur seal fisheries on the Aleutian Islands Reservation and the Afignak Reservation are subject to special legislative and administrative control. Trapping of any kind on the Aleutian Island Reservation may only be done by special permit; there is no open season.

Propagation. Owners of breeding establishments subject to same restrictions as trappers; must allow agents of government bureau free access to establishment. Permit required within the Aleutian Islands Reservation.

Bounties. Wolf, \$15.

ARIZONA. Beaver protected until December 31, 1922. No close season on other animals.

Propagation. Permit required.

Bounties. Counties must pay \$10, for wolf or mountain lion; and may pay \$2, for coyote; \$1, for lynx or wildcat; 25 cents, for raccoon; and 5 cents for jack rabbit, prairie dog, or gopher.

ARKANSAS. Open season on all fur animals, except beaver, otter, and bear, October 1 to February 29; on bear, November 10 to January 15; (limit one to a season). No open season on beaver and otter until January 1, 1922. Raw skins can only be possessed or sold from October 1 to March 15.

Propagation. Permits required; subject to open and close season provisions.

Bounties. County courts may offer bounty for wolf, wildcat, or panther.

CALIFORNIA. No open season for beaver or sea otter. Open season for black or brown bear, ring tail cat, raccoon, pine marten, fisher, wolverine, mink, skunk, river otter and fox, October 15 to February 29. Seals and sea lions are protected at all times in game district nineteen.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Mountain lion, female, \$30; male, \$20; paid by state game commissioner. Counties may fix rate and pay bounty on coyote, wildcat, fox, lynx, bear or mountain lion.

COLORADO. No closed season on any fur animals, except beaver, which is protected at all times unless killed under a permit from the state game and fish commissioner, to save property from damage.

Propagation. No restrictions, except beaver and game animals.

Bounties. None paid by state since 1895. County commissioners may levy tax to pay bounty.

CONNECTICUT. Open season for otter, November 1 to March 31; raccoon, October 16 to January 31; skunk, November 1 to January 31. No close season on other fur animals. Skunks may be taken at any time to protect property.

Propagation. No restrictions.

Bounties. Towns are permitted to pay \$5, for wildcat or fox; weasel, woodchuck or rabbit, \$1.

DELAWARE. Open season for skunk, mink and otter, December 1 to March 25; fox, October 1 to April 30; raccoon and opossum, October 1 to January 1; muskrat, December 1 to March 10.

Propagation. Permit required (\$1).

Bounties. None paid.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. No legislation.

FLORIDA. Open season for beaver and otter, November 1 to January 31. No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

GEORGIA. Open season for opossum, October 1 to February 29; fox, Habersham county, September 1 to May 14. No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation. No restrictions.

Bounties. None paid.

HAWAII. Hawaii has no wild furbearing animals.

IDAHO. Open season for beaver, otter, marten, mink, muskrat, raccoon, fox, and fisher, October 1 to March 31. No close season, on bear, mountain lion, wolf, coyote, lynx, bobcat, jack rabbit, skunk and weasel. In the Black Lake Game Preserve, all animals except the mountain lion, bear, wolf, coyote and wildcat are protected at all times, and the predatory animals may only be destroyed by the game warden or duly authorized persons.

Propagation. Permit required.

Bounties. Coyote, lynx, or wildcat, \$2.50; bear or wolf, \$10; mountain lion, \$25; paid by state live stock sanitary board.

ILLINOIS. Open season for raccoon, mink, muskrat, skunk, opossum, fox and otter, November 1 to March 15. Possession of green hides of fur bearing animals, permitted only from November 1 to March 25.

Propagation. Permit required, (\$2).

Bounties. None paid by state. Counties may at their discretion pay bounty on ground hog.

INDIANA. Open season for beaver, racoon, fox, otter, opossum, and skunk, November 20 to February 1; mink and muskrat, November 1 to March 31. Muskrat houses are protected at all times, except when obstructing ditches or water courses.

Propagation. All animals raised in captivity are considered domestic stock, and subject to no restrictions.

Bounties. County Commissioners may at their discretion pay bounty on wolf, fox or woodchuck.

IOWA. Open season for beaver, mink, otter and muskrat, November 15th to March 15th; and they may be destroyed at any time to protect public or private property. Muskrat houses are protected at all times. Possession of beaver, otter, mink or muskrat skins is lawful only during open season, and the first five days of closed season.

Propagation. No restriction.

Bounties. Wolf, \$20, wolf cub, \$4; wildcat, \$1; paid by County.

KANSAS. Open season for muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum and civet cat, November 15th. to March 15th. No open season for beaver or otter until 1921.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; gopher, 5 cents; paid by County.

KENTUCKY. Open season for beaver, mink, raccoon, otter, opossum and skunk, November 15 to December 31; but raccoon, opossum, skunk and mink, may be taken and killed by dog or gun, October 1 to February 15. Fur animals may be killed at any time by owner on his own premises to protect property.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

LOUISIANA. Open season for bear, November 1 to February 15 (trapping not allowed); muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon, skunk, fox and opossum, November 1 to February 15; no open season for beaver.

Propagation. Permit required. Fur animals may not be captured for breeding purposes during the close season.

Bounties. None paid.

MAINE. Open season for muskrat, October 15 to May 14; raccoon, August 15 to February 29; no open season for beaver except when declared by the commissioner of inland fisheries and game, and it is unlawful to transport or dispose of a beaver skin without the official seal of the commissioner attached. No close season on bear, bobcat, Canada lynx or weasel. Open season for all other fur animals, October 15 to February 29.

Propagation. Permit required, (\$2).

Bounties. Bobcat and Canada lynx, \$10 each; bears, \$5 each; paid by state.

MARYLAND. Local laws providing protection for fur animals, and regulating their capture, are in force in the different counties of the State. In most cases the open seasons begin December 1, but in some instances, the close season holds till January 1.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. On wildcat, \$2; fox, \$1; paid in Alleghany and Frederick counties.

MASSACHUSETTS. Open season for raccoon, October 1 to December 31. No close season on other fur animals.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Seals, \$2; Wildcat or lynx, \$5; paid by town.

MICHIGAN. Open season on beaver (under special license), November 1 to April 15; otter, mink, fisher and marten, November 16 to February 14; raccoon, October 15 to December 31; muskrat, north of Range 20 north,

October 16 to April 14; south of Range 21 north, December 16 to March 31. No close season on skunk, bear, wolf, coyote, fox, lynx, and wildcat. There is no open season for badger, beaver, and muskrat, in or within two miles of any city park containing over two hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres or more is woodland.

Propagation. Annual license required. Live animals and skins must be tagged.

Bounties. Wolf and coyote, \$35; cubs, \$15; lynx or wildcat, \$5; weasel or woodchuck, 50 cents; paid by county.

MINNESOTA. Open season for raccoon, October 15 to March 1; mink, fisher, marten and muskrat, December 1 to April 1; black bear, skunk, weasel, lynx, wildcat, and fox, are unprotected at all times. No open season for beaver or otter, but the commissioner may issue licenses to trap a limited number of beavers in any locality, and the skins may be bought, sold or transported at any time if tagged with the \$3 tag provided for such cases.

Propagation. Wild animals raised in captivity under a permit may be sold at any time for breeding purposes, and under regulation of the Commissioner, wild animals may be captured in open season for breeding purposes.

Bounties. Wolf, \$7.50; cub wolf, \$3; paid by state. County or town boards may offer additional bounties on wolf, gopher or ground hog.

MISSISSIPPI. Open season for bear, November 1 to February 29.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

MISSOURI. Open season for all fur-bearing animals November 1 to January 31. Wild fur-bearing animals may be destroyed at any time, and in any way, to protect premises from depredations, and pelts of animals so killed may be removed and marketed in the usual way. It is unlawful to offer for sale pelts of animals taken out of season.

Propagation. Permits required (\$5).

Bounties. Wolf or coyote, \$6; cubs, \$3; paid by County.

MONTANA. Open season for marten, September 15 to May 1. Beaver may be taken only under a license; but taxpayers, owners of real estate, or their authorized agents, may kill beaver on their own premises for the protection of their ditches, dams etc; and the skins of

such animals may be sold under permit from the game warden.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Wolf, \$15; wolf pup or coyote, \$2.50; mountain lion, \$10; paid by state.

NEBRASKA. Open season for muskrat, opossum and otter, November 20 to March 20; Skunk and raccoon, September 20 to March 20; mink, December 1 to January 31. No open season on beaver, but permits for their destruction if they are damaging property, may be obtained from the chief deputy game and fish commissioner. No close season on any other fur bearing animals.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Some counties pay for wolf, \$30; wildcat or coyote \$1; mountain lion \$3.

NEVADA. No close season except on beaver, which was protected until January 1, 1920.

Propagation. License required (\$10).

Bounties. Mountain lion, \$5; lynx and wildcat, \$2; gopher, 1.50 per hundred; paid by county.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Open season for all fur-bearing animals except beaver, November 1 to February 29, muskrats, however, may be taken from the waters of the Connecticut River from November 1 to March 31. No open season for beaver. Raccoons and foxes may be taken with dog and gun during October.

Propagation. Permit required (\$2).

Bounties. Bear \$5; Wildcat, \$5; hedgehog, 20 cents; paid by state.

NEW JERSEY. Open season for skunk, mink, muskrat, and otter, November 15 to April 1; raccoon, October 1 to December 15. It is unlawful to trap, take, kill or have Beaver in possession at any time.

Propagation. Breeder's license (\$5).

Bounties. Fox, \$3; paid by counties.

NEW MEXICO. No close season on any fur animals, except beavers, which are protected at all times; provided, when beavers are destroying property they may be killed under permit from the game and fish warden.

Propagation. Permit required.

Bounties. Wolf, \$15; coyote, wildcat or lynx, \$2; mountain lion, \$10; paid from county wild animal fund, raised by tax on property.

NEW YORK. Open season for mink and sable, November 10 to March 15; raccoon, November 10 to February 10, but in the Catskill Park, raccoons may be taken otherwise than by trapping, from October 1 to March 15; muskrat; November 10 to April 20; skunk, November 10 to February 10. No open season for beaver.

Propagation. License required (\$5).

Bounties. Panther, \$20; none paid by state since May, 1884.

NORTH CAROLINA. More than half of the hundred counties in the state have local laws relating to fur animals. For information regarding open seasons address the Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

NORTH DAKOTA. Open seasons for mink and muskrat, November 16 to April 14; beaver, January 10 to March 10, but only by licensed trappers. No open season for otter. Possession of green hides of mink or muskrat illegal after April 19.

Propagation. Permit required (\$5); and bond, (\$500).

Bounties. Wolf or coyote, \$2.50, paid by state.

OHIO. Open season for raccoon, mink, skunk and opossum, November 1 to February 1; muskrat, December 1 to March 1; fox, October 2 to January 1. Protected animals may be destroyed on any day but Sunday by owner of premises when damaging property.

Propagation. No restrictions except close season.

Bounties. Ground hogs, 10 cents each; paid by township.

OKLAHOMA. No open season for otter or beaver. Other fur animals may be taken, November 1 to March 1, except bear in Comanche, Caddo, Kiowa, Major and Blaine Counties.

Propagation. Permit required (\$2).

Bounties. Grey wolf, \$3; coyote, \$1; paid by county.

OREGON. Open season for mink, otter, fisher, marten and muskrat, November 1 to February 28 inclusive. No open season for beaver. No open season on the State game preserve.

Propagation. Permit required (\$2).

Bounties. Coyote or pup, (3); adult female coyote, \$4; wolf, or wolf pup, \$2.50; wildcat, or lynx, \$2; mountain lion or cougar, \$10; seal or seal pup, \$2.50; paid by county. State pays in addition, \$20, for wolf; and \$15 for cougar.

PENNSYLVANIA. Open season for bear, October 15 to December 15; raccoon, September 1 to December 31. No open season for beaver. Foxes may not be trapped, shot or snared or poisoned in Delaware County.

Propagation. No restrictions, except license fee of \$25, to breed ferrets.

Bounties. Wildcat, \$8; fox, \$2; weasel, \$2; mink, \$1; paid by state.

PORTO RICO. Porto Rico has no wild fur-bearing animals.

RHODE ISLAND. Open season for skunk, muskrat, and mink, November 1 to April 15; raccoon, November 1 to February 1. Land owners may kill protected animals on their own premises at any time.

Propagation. No legislation.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Open season for bear, mink, muskrat opossum, otter, raccoon and skunk, October 1 to March 15; fox, September 1 to February 15. Foxes and wild cats may be killed at any time by officers of the law, and land owners upon their own holdings.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Open season for mink, muskrat, and skunk, from noon December 1 to noon March 1. Otter and beaver, no open season. It is unlawful to buy, sell, ship or have in possession, raw skins of protected animals during closed season.

Propagation. No restrictions except close season provisions.

Bounties. Wolf, \$8; coyote, \$4; paid by county.

TENNESSEE. Open season for fur bearers, off one's own land, from noon October 15 to noon January 15. Several counties have special local laws.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Wolf or panther (\$2); paid by county court certificate.

TEXAS. No close season on fur-bearing animals.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

UTAH. Beaver, otter and marten protected at all times. No close season on other fur-bearing animals. State game and fish warden may give permit for killing beavers destroying property, but the skins must be delivered

to the commissioner to be sold; half the proceeds to be paid to the trapper and the other half into the game fund.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. Wolf, \$62.50; cougar, \$30; coyote, \$4; lynx or wildcat, \$3; paid by state.

VERMONT. Open season for mink, otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30; marten, raccoon, fisher and skunk, October 20 to March 31; fox, October 20 to April 1. No open season for beaver. Fox may be taken otherwise than by trapping at any time.

Propagation. Permit required (\$2.00).

Bounties. On black bear, taken between May 1 and November 1, \$10; hedgehog, 15 cents; paid by state. Towns pay \$5, on bay lynx.

VIRGINIA. Special legislation permits the trapping of fur animals on the land of another from noon, October 15 to noon January 15, in counties that have adopted the State law giving such permission.

Propagation. License required (\$25).

Bounties. None paid.

WASHINGTON. Open season for bear, September 1 to May 1; and at any other time when found destroying domestic animals. No open season for beaver. No closed season on other fur animals.

Propagation. Breeders license required (\$10).

Bounties. Cougar, \$20; timber wolf, \$15; lynx or wildcat, \$5; coyote, \$1; seal or sea lions in Columbia River district, \$3; paid by state. Counties are permitted to pay additional rewards for destroying these animals; and also bounties on bear, muskrat and squirrel.

WEST VIRGINIA. Open season for red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk, November 1 to February 1. Any county may by majority vote provide a perpetual close season on skunk.

Propagation. No restriction except close season provisions.

Bounties. Wildcat, \$5; paid from forest game and fish protection fund.

WISCONSIN. Open season for beaver in Price, Rusk and Sawyer Counties, February 1 to March 31, black bear, November 10 to December 1; fisher, marten, mink and skunk, November 15 to February 1;

raccoon, October 15 to January 1 (Except Marathon County, August 15 to January 1) bag limit five a day; muskrat, in Polk, Baron, Rusk, Price, Lincoln, Langlade, Forest, Marinette, Florence, Iron, Oneida, Vilas, Ashland, Washburn, Sawyer, Burnett, Douglas and Bayfield Counties; October 25 to April 20; in Calumet, Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties, March 1, up to April 15; in remainder of the State October 25 to April 10. Beaver and otter are protected at all times, except in three counties they may be captured and removed under direction of the State conservation commission if found damaging property.

Propagation. Permit required. Special license for muskrat farming, (\$5).

Bounties. Wolf, \$10; wolf cub, \$4; fox, \$2; paid by county. County boards may increase these awards, but may not pay more than \$6 for killing a wolf cub. The state treasurer duplicates all county awards, thus doubling the above bounties.

WYOMING. No close season on fur-bearing animals except beavers, which may not be taken at any time until March 15, 1925, except under special permit from the game warden for damaging property.

Propagation. No legislation.

Bounties. None paid.

ALBERTA, CANADA. Open season for mink, fisher and marten, November 1 to March 31; otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30. No open season for beaver until December 31, 1920, unless locally by order of the lieutenant governor in council.

Propagation. Manager of fur farms must make semi-annual reports, January 1 and July 1. Export of live animals only allowed on permit with feces.

Bounties. Municipality may offer bounty on wolves.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA. Open season for bear, September 1 to June 30; except that bear may not be trapped in that part of the Province lying south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; fox, November 1 to March 15. No open season for beaver. All other fur animals, November 1 to April 30.

Propagation. Permit required. Breeder must keep record of transactions for inspection of any game warden.

Bounties. Rates fixed from time to time.

MANITOBA, CANADA. Open season, south of fifty third parallel; fisher, pekan, sable, marten and mink,

November 1 to March 31. No close season on fox and lynx. No open season for beaver or otter.

Open season north of fifty third parallel; fisher, pekan, sable, and marten and mink, November 1 to March 31; otter and beaver, November 1 to April 30; fox and lynx, November 1 to February 29. It is unlawful to shoot or spear muskrats, but they may be trapped south of fifty-first parallel, from March 1 to May 15; and north of fifty-first parallel, from October 20 to November 30; and March 1 to May 15.

Propagation. No legal restrictions except permit to export live fur animals; fee for black or silver fox, \$100; other foxes, \$15; otter, \$25; any other fur animal, \$5.

Bounties. Timber wolf, \$5; other wolf, \$2; paid by municipality.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA. Open season for mink, otter and fisher, November 1 to March 31; fox, October 1 to March 1; muskrat, noon March 25 to noon May 15. Close season on beaver and sable until July 1, 1920, except by special permit from the Minister of Lands and Mines.

Propagation. Permit required; fee fixed by Minister of Lands and Mines.

Bounties. Wildcat, \$3; Porcupine, 50 cents; paid by Minister of Lands and Mines.

NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA. Open season for otter, marten and lynx, October 1 to March 31; fox, October 16 to March 14; muskrat, October 1 to April 30. No open season for beaver until October 1, 1920.

Propagation. A fox farm must be licensed, and owner must report at stated times. Premises must at all times be open to inspection by officers of game and inland fisheries board. Unlawful to export animals without permit from the colonial board.

Bounties. None paid.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA, Open season for mink, fisher and marten, November 1 to March 14; otter, beaver and muskrat, October 1 to May 14; white fox, November 15 to March 31. Trapping is prohibited on Victoria Island.

Propagation. Permits issued.

Bounties. Timber wolf, \$20.

NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA. Open season for mink, otter, fox, raccoon, muskrat and all other fur-bearing animals (except bear, wolf and wildcat, which are not

protected), November 1 to January 31. No open season for beaver and marten.

Propagation. Permit required; also annual reports on Sept. 30. Fee \$2 for each kind of animal. Inclosures must be protected from trespass.

Bounties. None paid.

ONTARIO, CANADA. Open season for mink, fisher and marten, November 1 to April 30; muskrat, north of French and Mattawa Rivers, April 1 to May 20; south of said rivers, March 1 to April 20. Beavers and otters may be taken only by residents of the Province, under license and special restrictions, November 1 to March 31.

Propagation. Permit required. Breeder may sell live animals or skins during open season, upon payment of royalties.

Bounties. Grey timber wolf, \$20; other wolf, \$5; paid by county.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CANADA, Open season for marten, mink, muskrat and otter, November 1 to March 31. No open season for beaver, and these animals or their pelts taken in the Province may not be sold.

Propagation. Regulated by special acts of the Provincial legislature; animals are assessed for taxation; incomes from ranches are taxed; ranches are protected from trespass.

Bounties. None paid.

QUEBEC, CANADA. Open season for mink, marten, otter, fisher, raccoon, skunk, or any other fur-bearing animal not otherwise provided for, November 1 to March 31; beaver, November 1 to March 31; muskrat, March 15 to April 3; fox, November 1 to February 29; bear August 20 to June 30.

Propagation. Permits granted to non-residents upon payment of fee, \$5 to \$25.

Bounties. Wolf, \$15.

SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA. Open season for mink, fisher and marten, November 1 to March 31; otter and muskrat, November 1 to April 30; fox, north of township 50, November 1 to March 31; Beaver, December 1 to April 30 (Except on game preserves and where protected by the municipality).

Propagation. Permit to operate ranch, \$1 annually. Permit to ship live fur animals also required; fee for

black or silver fox, \$25; for Cross or red fox, \$5; for other fur animals, \$5.

Bounties. Timber wolf, \$10; pups of prairie or timber wolf, \$1.

Bounties. Fox, \$3; paid by state.

YUKON, CANADA. Beaver protected at all times. No close season on any other fur-bearing animal except young foxes, which may not be taken from April 1 to May 31. It is unlawful to export raw furs from the territory at any time, except upon permit issued by the commissioner, upon payment of export tax.

Propagation. Registration of fox breeders required. No other restriction. Fee for exporting fox born in captivity, \$5. Ranches protected from trespass, if posted.

Bounties. None paid.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

RELATIVE DURABILITY AND WEIGHT OF DIFFERENT FURS.

(From "The Fur-Traders and Fur-Bearing Animals.")

The life of furs can now be so prolonged by dry cold storage, which not only protects them from moths, but prevents the change of color and deterioration that formerly resulted from the evaporation in high temperatures of the oils in the skin and hairs, that the durability of a fur must be considered as well as its cost in determining its real value.

Taking the Otter at one hundred as the standard of value, the relative durability of some of the best known furs is shown in the following table, which also gives the weight in ounces, per square foot, of the skins listed:

Astrachan—Moire	10	3
Beaver—Natural	90	4
—Plucked	85	3 ⁷ / ₈
Bear—Black or Brown	94	7
Chinchilla	15	1 ¹ / ₂
Civet Cat	40	2 ³ / ₄
Coney	20	3
Ermine	25	1 ¹ / ₄
Fox—Natural	40	3
—Dyed Black	25	3
—Dyed Blue	20	3
Genet	35	2 ³ / ₄
Goat	15	4 ¹ / ₈
Hare	5	2 ¹ / ₄
Istatsi (Jap Mink)	20	3
Jackal	27	4 ¹ / ₂
Kaola	12	4
Kolinsky	25	3
Krimmer	60	3
Leopard	75	4
Lynx	25	3 ¹ / ₂
Marmot	20	3
Marmot—Dyed	20	3
Marten—Baum	65	2 ³ / ₄
—Baum Dyed	45	2 ³ / ₄
Marten—Stone	45	2 ⁷ / ₈
—Stone Dyed	35	2 ⁷ / ₈
Mink—Natural	70	3 ¹ / ₄
Mink—Dyed	35	3 ¹ / ₄

Mole	7	1¾
Muskrat—Natural	45	3¼
—Seal	33	3¼
Nutria—Plucked	25	3¼
—Natural	50	4
Otter—Natural	100	4½
—Plucked	95	3⅞
—Dyed	75	4
Opossum—American	37	3
—Dyed	20	3
—Australian	40	3½
Persian	65	3¼
Poney—Russian	45	3½
Rabbit	5	2¼
Raccoon—Natural	65	4½
—Dyed	50	4½
Sable—Natural	60	2½
—Dyed	45	2½
Skunk—Natural	70	2¾
—Tipped	50	2⅞
Seal—(Hair)	80	3
—Dyed	75	3¼
Seal—(Fur)	80	3½
—Dyed	70	3⅞
Squirrel—Natural	25	1¾
—Dyed	20	1⅞
Sea Otter	90	3½
Wolf—Natural	50	6½
—Dyed	30	6¾
Wolverine	70	7

The foregoing figures refer to skins worked up into small furs or garments with the fur outside. In estimating the wearing quality of linings for women's wraps, the sable gills, which weigh two ounces to the square foot, and have considerably less strength than unplucked otter fur, are taken as the standard at one hundred. The relative durability and weight of other linings follows:

Coney	40	3
Ermine	57	1½
Fox—White	50	3
Hamster	10	1¼
Kit Rat	60	3
Sable—Skins	85	2½
—Head	65	1¾
Squirrel—Back	50	1¾
—Belly	20	1¼
—Head	35	2½

PEAK PRICES

The peak prices of 1920 were the natural result of the abnormal conditions produced by the great war; but for a long time before 1913, the constantly increasing demand for furs, paralleled by a continually diminishing supply of peltries, had caused the prices of fur skins to advance year by year; and the law of supply and demand will prevent fur values from ever going back to either of the low levels, shown in the following comparison of the prices ruling in 1875, 1913 and 1920:

	1920		1913		1875
	January Sales		Top Prices		Top Prices
Australian Opossum	\$	.80 to \$	\$	2.50	—
Australian Rabbit		.18 "		.90 lb.	—
Badger				2.25	.80
Bear—Black		25.00 "		50.00	8.00
Brown		8.50 "		27.00	7.50
Grizzly		17.00 "		30.00	12.00
Polar		22.00 "		50.00	20.00
Beaver		8.50 "		30.00	1.00 lb.
Chinchilla		25.00 "		85.00	18.00
Bastard		6.00 "		15.00	.75
Chinese Mink (Weasels)		.87 "		.67	.35
Civet Cat		.15 "		.75	.40
Coney		10.00 "		8.50 doz.	4.00 doz.
Dog Mats		1.50 "		2.75	1.50
Ermine		.64 "		5.00	.50
Fisher		23.00 "		50.00	17.00
Fitch—German		.87 "		4.25	2.50
Russian		.75 "		2.00	.50

PEAK PRICES (continued)

	1920		1913		1875	
	January Sales		Top Prices		Top Prices	
Fox—Australian	1.00	4.20				
Black	250.00	2000.00	1800.00		1000.00	
Blue	33.00	270.00	100.00		50.00	
Cross	26.00	242.50	85.00		25.00	
Grey	1.50	7.25	7.00		2.00	
Red	5.25	64.00	35.00		6.00	
Silver	125.00	1200.00	1200.00		300.00	
South American	.30	7.25				
Swift or Velox	1.50	2.65				
White	16.00	63.50	50.00		18.00	
Guanaco	.50	2.20				
Hair Seals	1.10	10.75	5.00		1.50	
Hares	.36	.56	.40		.20	
Japanese—Fox	5.00	13.50	5.50		1.00	
Marten	7.50	13.00	8.00			
Mink	1.45	4.90	1.10			
Sable	26.00	46.00	22.00			
Kangaroo	1.00	4.80	3.00			
Kolinski	1.50	8.00	2.75		.75	
Krimmer	7.00	40.00	5.50		2.00	
Leopard	5.50	28.00	16.00		7.00	
Leopard Cats	1.25	3.75	2.00		.50	
Lynx	11.50	66.00	35.00		8.00	
Lynx Cats	1.50	21.00	6.50		1.50	

PEAK PRICES (*continued*)

	1920		1913		1875	
	January Sales		Top Prices		Top Prices	
Marten—Baum	17.50	"	43.50	20.00	8.00	
Brown	12.50	"	136.00	50.00	15.00	
Stone	2.00	"	34.50	8.00	3.00	
Marmots			3.50	1.75	.50	
Mink	2.50	"	75.00	20.00	6.00	
Mole	.10	"	.70	.50	.10	
Mouflon	3.50	"	4.70	3.00	1.25	
Muskrat	1.05	"	6.80	1.00	.20	
—Southern	.30	"	2.15	.40	.08	
—Black	2.10	"	6.40	2.00	.30	
Near Seal	12.50	"	67.00 doz.	26.00 doz.	1.00	
Nutria	.30	"	9.00	4.50	1.00	
House Cat	.10	"	1.80	.25	.12	
Hudson Seals	4.50	"	10.00	1.35	—	
—Plates	15.00	"	70.00	15.00	—	
Opossum	.16	"	5.60	2.00	.75	
Otter	12.00	"	76.00	35.00	10.00	
Palmi			1.35	1.25	—	
Panda	3.70	"	4.60	2.50	—	
Persian Lamb	18.00	"	37.00	15.00	5.00	
Pony	.50	"	10.50	5.50	2.00	
Puma	.90	"	5.25	3.00	—	
Raccoon	1.00	"	22.00	8.50	2.00	
Reindeer	1.50	"	2.00	—	—	

PEAK PRICES (*continued*)

	1920			1913		1875	
	January Sales			Top Prices		Top Prices	
Ringtail Cat	.60	"	5.00	1.60	—	—	—
Ringtail Opossum	.45	"	3.70	2.00	—	—	—
Sable—Hudson Bay	12.50	"	136.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Russian	27.00	"	850.00	500.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Seal	156.00	"	175.00	120.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sealines	7.00	"	14.00 doz.	6.00 doz.	—	—	—
Sea Otter	300.00	"	930.00	1800.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Skunk	1.50	"	12.00	6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Squirrel	.45	"	2.50	.75	.12	.12	.12
—Flying	.90	"	2.65	1.50	—	—	—
Thibet	5.30	"	5.50	3.50	1.25	1.25	1.25
—Robes	54.00	"	64.00	30.00	—	—	—
Viscacha			.60	—	—	—	—
Wild Cat	1.50	"	18.00	6.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
Wolf—Prairie	3.00	"	30.00	12.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Timber	7.00	"	46.00	22.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Wolverine	6.50	"	30.00	20.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
Wombat	.45	"	5.50	2.00	—	—	—
Wallaby	.80	"	2.65	2.50	—	—	—

Extracts From
"THE FUR-TRADERS AND FUR-BEARING
ANIMALS."

By Marcus Petersen.

SIZE, COLOR AND QUALITY.

Wild animals, like human beings, seem to develop best where they are obliged to put forth some effort to procure the means of subsistence. The largest and most powerful representatives of any species are not found in the fertile valleys but on the barren mountains, and where the range of a species extends through different latitudes the animals increase in size as they move away from the equator and approach the poles. The males of any species are larger than the females. Inbreeding makes the stock become more symmetrical but smaller, while crossing the various strains produces larger animals.

With the exception of the beaver and Alaska red fox the darkest hued representatives of every species are those living nearest the equator. Cold seems to cause the fur of all animals to become lighter in color, and white animals as a race are found only in the arctic regions. The fur also becomes lighter with age, the new growth with a few notable exceptions always being darker than the old coat. White, black, brown, and grey are the predominating colors; but red and yellow mammals are quite numerous, and a few species even show a blue tinge.

The finest specimens of any species are found in the highest latitudes. On all animals the quality of the fur improves with cold, being poorest on those whose habitat is in the torrid zone unless they live at a sufficiently high latitude to secure for them a low temperature. In the temperate zone the quality of the fur depends upon the

severity of the winter. In all climates the fur of animals found in the dense forests is deeper, silkier, and glossier than that of animals whose range is on the open steppes or prairies; and animals living on the shores of lakes and rivers have a finer, softer coat than those that are exposed to the sea winds on the coast.

VALUE

The value of skins is regulated by the condition of the pelt as well as the quality of the fur. If they have been torn in the trap, or riddled with shot, or otherwise mutilated they cannot be graded as number one skins, no matter how fine the quality of the fur. The skins that have been well stretched and dried bring better prices than those of the same quality that have been carelessly handled. Collectors and dealers always prefer minks, muskrats, otters, fishers, opossums and skunks, cased or taken off the animal whole, but beavers and raccoons should be skinned open, that is, ripped up the belly from the vent to the chin, and the skin removed by flaying. Experts are able to judge the quality of cased skins by the pelt. Veiny skins are generally poor in quality, and half seasoned skins have a dark bluish stripe down the back or side. The pelt of stagy skins is almost a uniform blue in color.

SKINNING AND CASING.

Where skins are to be cased a cut should be made up the center of one hind leg and around the vent and down the other leg; then if the tail is worth preserving, the skin should be carefully stripped from the caudal bone without cutting the skin, except in the case of skunks and otters, whose tails should be split, spread and tacked on a board. The skin should then be drawn back over the body, pelt side out and fur in, the same as in skinning an eel or drawing off a glove. It will peel off easily if a few ligaments are cut. Care should be taken not to cut too closely around the nose, ears and lips.

Cased skins should be stretched on boards, tapering from four and one-half inches in width down to three inches for mink, and from six to five inches for foxes. The boards for the mink skins should be three feet long and those for foxes four feet. Stretching boards should be rounded at the small end, smooth and even on the edges, and not more than three-eighths of an inch thick; and the boards for the mink should taper slightly down to within four or five inches of the point, and the fox boards to within eight inches of the rounded end. Stretching boards for other animals should be made in proportion, according to the size and shape of the animal.

DRESSING.

At one time the Red Indian was undoubtedly the best dresser of the skins of the Buffalo and other American animals, and the present art of tanning was largely borrowed from the savages. The skins are first placed in an alkali bath, and when the pelt has become soft they are taken out and tubbed; after this they are shaved by passing them over a knife placed in an upright position. Next they are buttered and put into a tub of sawdust, where they are tread by half-naked men until the leather has become soft and supple from the heat of the bodies of the workmen. The skins are then taken out and cleaned and finished.

DYEING.

The dyeing of fur skins is an ancient art, but the present generation has brought it to such a state of perfection that, in many cases, no one but an expert can tell when skins have been touched to deepen or change their color.

IMPROVING.

The art of imitating, changing and improving furs, is carried on with very great success. By means of certain operations and dyes, the leopard skin is imitated; muskrats, susliks and marmots are striped like mink; wolves

are made to appear like foxes; martens, minks and sables are darkened; racoons, opossums and white skunks are dyed black or natural skunk color; silver foxes are successfully imitated by dyeing the red fox skins and pointing them with badger hairs; off color white foxes have the top hair dyed so they look like the natural blue foxes; and we even have bright yellow, sky-blue and pink Belgian hares.

The seals, otters, beavers, conies, muskrats, and a number of other animals have a soft, thick under fur, which is better adapted for the purposes of the furrier's art when the long stiff hairs which form the top coat have been removed. These skins were formerly sheared, and later the long top hairs were plucked out by hand; now the desired result is accomplished by shaving a layer off the under side of the pelt when these stiff hairs which come further through the leather than the under fur, are loosened so they can easily be plucked from the fur side with blunt knives. Many short hairs, however, elude this plucking process and these are removed by a machine which divides the soft fur by a current of air, and leaves the stiff hairs standing alone so they can be sheared off close to the skin without injury to the under fur.

TAXIDERMY.

The old method of stuffing animals is as different from scientific taxidermy as the skin covering of the aborigine is from the finished fur garment of the fashionable society woman. The taxidermist of today carefully molds a form according to accurate measurements and photographed outlines, and after he has constructed a perfect model of the animal the skin is stretched over it, the result being a reproduction as near to nature as it is possible to secure, the effect in some cases being so life-like as to be startling.

Formerly the skins were wired or otherwise fixed on an internal framework, and cotton, tow or any other available material was introduced until the form was

stuffed to the desired shape; later a solid mass of tow was shaped into something like the semblance of the animal and introduced into the skin, which was then molded upon this artificial body, but neither of these processes produced the results obtained by the scientific methods now employed.

FARMING.

Fur Farming is only in its infancy, but the success which has rewarded the efforts of those who have faithfully and intelligently labored to rear foxes, skunks, minks and other species of fur-bearing animals in captivity, demonstrates the possibilities of the industry when properly conducted under right conditions. Fur Farming has little to offer to those who engage in it as a "get rich quick" scheme, but for the man who is willing to accept a reasonable compensation for his time and the money invested in the enterprise while working for the full development of his plans, it promises larger returns than any other business in which he could engage with the same amount of capital.

The Fur Farmer will find that unless the animals have plenty of runway they will not fur properly. If they are kept in restricted quarters, or penned up in a small enclosure, the pelt or hide will be thick and the fur thin; the reason for the thick, silky, glossy fur on skins that come from some of the ranches is that the animals have plenty of room and an abundant varied diet; skunks for instance that are fed principally on meat, to the exclusion of vegetables and fruit, will not present as fine an appearance as those that are raised on a mixed diet. The thing to strive for is to duplicate as far as possible the natural conditions under which the animal is at its best. It is impossible to improve on nature.

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